

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

France Sees Cabinet Saved
Japan Talks U. S.-China Pact
St. Lawrence Canal Nears Vote
Russia Owes Americans Much
Europe Rushes Gold by Plane
Cape Cod Elects Man 59 Times

FRANCE sees the Government of Premier Edouard Daladier survive a terrific crisis when the Chamber votes confidence by 300 to 217. Parades start in Paris streets, riots break out, merchants close their shops and pull down steel shutters and sidewalk cafes pull in their chairs. Brass-helmeted mounted guards patrol the avenues and force back the crowds pressing on the Chamber. Machine guns and troops are held ready. During an impassioned speech by Daladier, Communist deputies fight with Rightists. Admitting the let-down in government disclosed by the Stavisky case, Daladier makes his successful plea to save his régime—"It is one of the rare régimes of liberty still left in the world."

Japan again raises the bugaboo of the United States Government having interests or intentions in the Far East. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota tells the House of Peers Tokyo is endeavoring to learn whether a secret treaty between the United States and China obliges Americans to assist in China's aviation. This would be a violation of China's pledge not to employ foreign capital in establishing military (air) bases. Pan American Airways, flying a line in China, has a ready reply—No such American-Chinese treaty was ever heard of.

Austria's appeal to the League of Nations to protect it from aggression is delayed. Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss withholds the referring of the Austro-German quarrel to Geneva until his return from a conference with Hungarian Premier Julius Gombos at Budapest. Italy is cool to the Austrian case because Dollfuss does not create a Fascist state. France is occupied with its own troubles. Britain bends all efforts to get somewhere with disarmament—Dollfuss, a great fighter, extends himself against foes without and foes within.

The St. Lawrence waterway's fate swings in the balances of the U. S. Senate. The proponents, begging ratification of the treaty with Canada, show how the 27-foot canal would give an inland empire sea outlet and land middle western grain in foreign markets at a saving of 10 cents a bushel. Opponents declare the cost out of proportion to the benefits to accrue. A few Senate votes being desperately sought may decide the fate of the big ditch. This is solemn business—Big ditch affects the tides of the history of men.

Russia is alleged to owe money to more than 1000 American corporations and citizens. That many claims are filed at Washington, seeking to participate in the American-Soviet debt negotiations. Corporations say Russia seized \$65,000,000 of their goods when all property was nationalized. Individuals hold securities, mostly sold them before the World War. The securities total is about \$186,000,000. Washington looks the Kennedy Government \$337,223,288—Why are big governments seldom as honest as little individuals?

Germany hears Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller deny that the National Socialists in the Protestant Church are attacking the Bible. He consecrates Frederick Peter as Bishop of Saxony and the latter declares every Christian must march in the ranks of the National Socialists or be disloyal to God. He is referring to the 6000 dissenting pastors, whom the Reichsbishop threatens to replace with laymen. The pastors oppose revision of the Scriptures and courageously hold their ground—"Man must obey God," they proclaim, "rather than man."

Europe appears to find the American market for gold irresistible. A Dutch airplane reaches London from Amsterdam with 34 boxes of the yellow metal. With 11 planes coming from Paris a new record is set for the amount of gold traveling by air in a day. A German steamer brings the Bank of England £2,500,000 in bullion. Treasure vaults on steamers to New York are fully engaged for two months ahead. France wishes to hold all its gold—But Washington's high price is a potent persuader.

Harwich on Cape Cod decisively elects Emulous A. Caboon a member of the herring committee for the fifty-ninth time in 59 years. The veteran will see that the herring of Nantucket Sound run up safely into Long Pond to spawn in May and take their young safely back to salt water in September and that the selling privilege brings the town all the revenue it should. He doesn't eat herring, but he knows them, protects them, assures the supply. After 58 years of this he is no longer a mere individual; he is a bulwark, an institution—On such citizens rest New England tradition and the kingdom of Cape Cod.

New Grafts In Glare Of Searchlight

Sensational Exposé of Armaments Profits Is Hourly Expected

Silverman Is Charged

He Buys and Sells Surplus Army Equipment; Federal Grand Jury Gets Facts

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The searchlight of investigation bored its way today into many dark and devious corners where lobbyists, contractors supplying the Government, subsidized firms, and armaments manufacturers were revealed vividly at work in the Government pay trough. What the searchlight has not revealed is almost as sensational as its discoveries to date. It has not yet fallen upon the figure of Mr. William B. Shearer, once-investigate lobbyist for arms firms in Washington and Geneva, and presumably discredited for good as a legislative agent. But not so, Mr. Shearer is back on Capitol Hill, busier than ever.

But in one day the blaze of publicity—which, in some instances, is directed by unwilling and reluctant hands—shows: Aircraft builders for the Government were shown to have taken a profit of 71 per cent on commercial contracts and 36 per cent on Government contracts during boom years. A recipient of air-mail subsidy was revealed as making 200,000 per cent on his initial investment. A War Department supplier was hailed before a federal grand jury, and debarred from doing further business with that branch of the Government.

Cement manufacturers, whose prices for public works projects seem to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, administrator, to be suspiciously similar, were warned that the Government might make its own cement. And the lid has just been taken off.

How armaments firms have been making fat profits off the Government is shown in the most sensational exposé in the gamut of graft. Further explorations, in Senate and House, are scheduled for the next few days, and are confidently expected to reveal not only huge profits but vast charges for capital expenditure on Government contracts as well. Whether the ferreting searchlight will extend as far as the long-tried lobbyists for armaments firms, like Mr. Shearer, is not yet determined.

A \$2,000,000 fraud to cheat the Government in the purchase of 4000 army trucks was placed before a federal grand jury in the only criminal action—as yet—undertaken to

Russia Prepares Further to Keep Ready on Border

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (P)—Further steps to strengthen eastern Siberia were taken by the Soviet Government today. Substantial pay increases were decreed for Red Army soldiers, engineers, workers, teachers and professional men in the region. Peasants were ordered exempted from regulations for the delivery of agricultural produce.

The move is in furtherance of a policy of strengthening thinly populated districts in the Far East and building up military morale in the face of increasingly tense Russo-Japanese relations. Exemptions from three to six years from delivering grain to the government will be granted peasants in 23 districts of the area. Provisions also were made to reduce allotments for many other products. The order relating to farming becomes effective Feb. 15, as does the salary increase of from 10 per cent for miners and mining engineers. Soldiers will receive a pay increase retroactive to Jan. 1. It will amount to 50 per cent for junior officers and regular troops and 20 per cent for men of higher rank.

Japanese-Russian War Unlikely, Prince Says

TORONTO, Feb. 6 (P)—War between Japan and Russia or Japan and China is most unlikely, but war involving Japan and the United States is "most impossible and mutually absurd," Prince Tokugawa, president of the Japanese House of Peers, declared yesterday on his arrival here.

The Prince, father of the Japanese Minister to Canada, represented Japan as a peace-loving nation. Loose talk about war was dangerous, he said. "Japan," he said, "is nationally anxious for a peaceful solution to the Sino-Japanese question. We have always been anxious to deal directly with China, as far as possible on a friendly basis. Japan has no intention of being an aggressor in any war with Russia. We stand to gain nothing from a war with our Soviet neighbors. They can gain nothing in any aggression against us. Our interests seem to be mutually for peace."

Recent Government Steps Put Farm Subsistence Plan Into Actual, Everyday Use

Spending of \$25,000,000 Under NRA Indicates Successful Operation, but Proves These Millions Only Drop in Bucket

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Second of 12 Articles

By Mary Hornaday

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The substance homestead movement in the United States is no longer a dream; it is a reality. An inconspicuous eight-line section in the National Recovery Act authorized the Administration to spend \$25,000,000 to undertake a venture in this field of taking people halfway back to the land.

At their first meeting, those in charge of the program agreed that the \$25,000,000 was just a "drop in the bucket" of the sum really needed to do the job. Applications had already been made for many times this sum. They decided, therefore, to apply this \$25,000,000 to demonstration projects in some of the worst spots with the hope that these will attract so much attention that either private or governmental funds eventually will be supplied to send the movement in coming years to greater proportions even than those of the great homestead movement when settlers trekked in covered wagons to the free lands of the West.

A score of demonstration projects already have been allotted funds by Mr. Milburn L. Wilson, chief of the new subsistence homesteads division of the Department of the Interior. The original fund probably will be sufficient for 25 or 30 more, taking care of 10,000 families in all. Another \$25,000,000 (in addition to subsistence homesteads money) has been granted to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation from public works funds to move stranded populations off submarginal land. Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, president of the corporation, estimates that 1,000,000 people will be taken care of. Between 40,000 and 50,000 acres of land unit for production in various sections of the

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Dollfuss' Appeal To Three Powers Latest Prediction

Any Action Postponed as Chancellor Takes Trip to Budapest

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—Although the Austrian Ministerial Council unanimously gave the Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, authority to bring the question of Germany's alleged interference in the internal affairs of Austria before the League yesterday, the precise time and method of doing so still remain open. This is partly because the demand for Austria's case is held to require careful preparation and partly because Dr. Dollfuss is going for a two day visit to Budapest. The Foreign Office, however, states positively that the step will not be long delayed.

The Ministerial Council is understood to have considered two alternative courses: first, direct appeal to the League; second, an appeal to Britain, France and Italy as co-signatories with Germany of the four-power pact. Under the terms of the communiqué issued at the end of yesterday's discussion it would still be possible for Dr. Dollfuss to approach the three powers before bringing the dispute before the League.

The normal method of taking the latter course is understood to be under Article 11 of the Covenant, which says it is "the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations whereon peace depends."

Reich More Concerned With Tyrol Situation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Germany considers it doubtful whether Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria will utilize the plenipotentiary powers granted him by the Austrian Cabinet to appeal to the League of Nations in the Austro-German propaganda dispute.

For this reason the Vienna Cabinet's action upon complaints dealing with Germany's interference in Austrian affairs is little noted here. It is considered here equally probable that Austria may appeal to the Four Power pact signatories. Germany's composure, it is maintained in reliable circles, is governed as much by the conviction that other great powers in their concentration upon the disarmament issue want have little to do with this "minor" issue.

Germany, however, is carefully observing current happenings in the Austrian Tyrol. It is difficult to say who rules there. The Austrian Heimwehr activities of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, and Dr. Richard Steidle have led to reorganization of the Tyrol's provincial government with the Heimwehr in control. This is interpreted here as intensifying the conflict against both the Austrian Social Democrats and the National Socialists, in fact, under the name of authoritative government, the establishment of Heimwehr dictatorship. How this will react upon the frontier relations between Tyrol and Bavaria is regarded as the important question for the future.

Rome's Attitude Chilly

ROME, Feb. 6 (P)—The decision of the Austrian Cabinet yesterday to place her relations with Germany before the League of Nations was received coldly in Government circles today. A spokesman said the Government believes the League is not best equipped to solve the situation since Germany has retired from the League. Nevertheless, the Austrian decision was viewed favorably from the viewpoint that it is a reaffirmation of Austria's determination to maintain its independence.

Mansfield Asks Wage Increases For City Teachers

Old Pay Rate Would Help Firemen and the Police; Strong Opposition

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston today asked the Massachusetts Legislature to grant him the means of keeping a moral contract entered into by the city with certain of its employees and of fulfilling "the only election promise made during my campaign."

Mayor Mansfield appeared before the committee on public service at the State House today and defended the bill which would give him the power of restoring the regular annual increases formerly enjoyed by teachers, policemen and firemen.

He said the abandonment of these increases had worked a double injustice, for in addition to losing their regular salary increments, these employees were subjected to the general 15 per cent salary reductions. "Moral Obligation"

To Increase City Taxes

Mr. Isadore A. Fox, legislative counsel for the city, estimated the cost of restoring the step rate rises at about \$470,000, or about 26 cents a thousand on the tax rate. The Municipal Research Bureau will take the stand in opposition to any salary restoration. The hearing today synchronized with the publication by the bureau of one of its bulletins, which purports to show that Boston is in no condition financially to incur any increased expenditures. Bureau opposition to the step rate increases is moderate but it takes a vigorous stand against restoration of the 15 per cent salary cuts, which it is estimated would cost the city about \$5,000,000 more in taxes.

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Things Present

A new book column makes its debut today on the Editor's page. Look for it on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Progress in Education page is devoted today to an illustrated article which deals with the dawn of a new day in Chinese schools.

The Home Building and Gardening page takes you on a delightful armchair journey to the "Isle of Loveliness" today.

Your friend who is studying German will welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation on the "Fingert's Daily Living" series.

The feature "News About Newspapers" should be welcomed in the office of your local editor. Inside back page.

And Things to Come

The weekly magazine section, to be issued tomorrow, is loaded with interesting material. Mr. Rathbone, one of the members of The Christian Science Board of Directors, gives us an intimate sketch of Lincoln at Gettysburg; Amelia Earhart explains her feelings as inspired by flying; Mr. Gilmore reviews Lamas's translation of the four gospels from the Aramaic, shedding some new light on the casting of the demon into the swine.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashion—Foods page with its article in the "Fingert's Daily Living" series. Mr. Scroggins, and Come Play.

CWA Proving Worth Despite Minor Abuses

Survey of New England Activities Shows Some Irregularities

Few Projects Escape

Results Obtained Declared to Make Charges Appear Trivial and Petty

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Graft? Politics? Favoritism? Fraud? Whips of suspicious-looking smoke curling up from the New Deal's Civil Works Program bring the nation's fire fighters on the run. Is it a real blaze—or just as few, scattered, glowing embers?

Of course the presence of so much smoke indicates the existence of some fire, BUT—

"Petty," Mr. Harry Hopkins, Federal Civil Works Administrator, calls the irregularities so far revealed.

"Minor," says Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Civil Works Board in Massachusetts.

And judging from the results of a survey of conditions in New England, conducted by The Christian Science Monitor, they're both right.

Petty and Minor

Not only is the trouble for the most part petty and minor when stood up in the shadow of the millions of men put to work and the millions of dollars put into their pockets, but the very fact that the difficulties are being ferreted out and corrected lends added strength and respect to the whole program.

Democrats charge that Republicans are getting all the jobs. Republicans declare that Democrats are getting the "gravy." A local official is said to have put all his family, down to cousins and "in-laws," on the CWA pay roll. A foreman charged with collecting \$18 from a woman for getting her a job. A number of men are discharged because they were assigned jobs through an honest mistake. Two men are fired for drunkenness and inefficiency.

And someone who failed to get a job says there is "skulduggery afoot."

"It's no more than we expected," Colonel Hopkins' legal advisers tell him.

But, expected or not, Colonel Hopkins doesn't intend to condone an irregularity, whether it be an honest mistake or a dishonest fraud. Necessary steps are being taken to plug leaks and punish those who would take advantage of the needy.

Where Are the Leaks?

But the "leaks." Where are they—or where is it?

The Monitor asked its correspondents throughout the six New England States to dig up the root of the difficulty. Wholly impartial studies were made. Politicians, officials, former workers, would-be workers, and plain citizens were questioned.

The result was mostly "rumors, gossip, and politics." Enough specific instances of irregularities, minor as they were, were uncovered, however, to give a real hint as to the location of the hole.

It is in the fact that jobs are assigned, not by infallible, automatic machines, but by fallible human beings.

Perhaps the mechanical structure of the whole civil works program is open to criticism. At any rate the very glaring fault at present seems to lie in a separation of responsibilities, leaving wide open opportunities for petty infractions.

Shows Relationship

The accompanying chart shows roughly the relationship, or rather lack of relationship, between the

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Boston Snapshots

They Love School—While boys and girls may long for the end of school, hundreds of their elders in Boston are welcoming the opportunity to begin it again. Not only the regular army of Boston lecture-goers, but many of the rank and file of businessmen and women are enrolling for the second term of the Twentieth Century Club's Adult Education project.

The club entered this field for the first time, in the fall. Because of limited facilities then, only 350 applicants could be accepted and nearly 700 were turned away. For the term just beginning the enrollment is already 500 and it is expected that this figure will be doubled by the end of the week as the different classes are formed.

Courses offered range all the way from "Planning our Social and Economic Future," to "Gardening," and "Conversational Italian." Twenty-six different subjects are listed in the prospectus.

Departed Glories—Like mounds rearing past civilizations, the hummocks and valleys of miniature golf courses can still be recognized under masses of weeds and deposits of tin cans in corner lots. And now jigsaw puzzles are sinking once more into the obscurity from which they rise periodically. A downtown store is now offering 12 puzzles, which sold

Growing Load of Grievances Back of Unrest in France

THE French Republic, long regarded as one of the soundest in the world, is today fighting for its life. Scarcely a day passes without revolutionary days are being witnessed in Paris. What is the reason?

The Stavisky pawnshop case touched off the train. Stavisky, arrested for fraud in Paris in 1926 had his case postponed nine times for mysterious reasons. When he shot himself a month ago, after being tracked by police for a municipal pawnshop frauds in Bayonne with nearly 500,000,000 francs of worthless bonds to his credit, the public suspected high personages to be implicated.

The Chautemps Government met a storm of national indignation—aggravated by other grievances. Mobs singing the Marseillaise began parading the boulevards, seizing grills round the trees for weapons. Upstairs in the Chamber followed Royalists and Fascist groups organized demonstrations. The Chautemps Government fell, the sixth in fall in 21 months. Daladier, experienced hand, formed a new one Jan. 30, with a dark outlook. Tripled gasoline tax, boosting price to 62 cents a gallon, brings Paris transportation to a deadlock with a taxi

To Dig or Not to Dig?

That Is the Question for Nation In Acting on St. Lawrence Canal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Canada is a treaty, and hence has the right to dig the canal. The treaty merely needed a majority vote, the big shovels would be digging their noses into St. Lawrence mud already! As it is few big issues have presented such stimulus to the imagination; few have been so clearly defined; and few have come down to their climax with such certainty over the outcome.

Let us set down the pros and cons of the treaty controversy. These arguments have really all been made now by the rival spokesmen. What delays the vote in the Senate is merely the jockeying for the last two or three votes, which may decide the whole momentous issue.

Arguments Pro and Con
The arguments are set forth in the report to the Senate of the Foreign Relations Committee. The reports favoring the treaty have been made by Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, present chairman, and by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, previous chairman. In opposition to the treaty the most cogent argument is made by Senator Wagner.

Even Senator Wagner agrees, however, that the development of electric power at the waterway rapids would be valuable, but he declares this should be freed "from the economic burden of the treaty."

Needs Two-Thirds Vote
What a shame to have this ugly Nuremberg economics come and spoil the fun of digging ditches! Yet that in effect is what Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, one of the opponents of the canal, would do. With a Senate vote now imminent, the final decision is still a touch and go matter. For the first time, Mr. Roosevelt faces real opposition in Congress.

The waterway agreement with

Because CWA regulations require that supply contracts be let to the lowest bidder, NRA "chiselers" are being made instead of "born."

Washington has known about it for some time. The State Civil Works Board has known about it. And they apparently have had in mind the working out of some remedy.

Now Mr. James P. O'Connell, president of the Building Material Dealers' Association, a Greater Boston group, brings the whole thing to head. More than half of the 112 firms being awarded contracts for materials by the CWA in this area, he charges, are violating the NRA code and are liable to \$500 fines.

Complaints involving about 50 specific cases are being investigated through Mr. Carroll W. Smith, Massachusetts code authority for the builders supplies trade. Eventually, Mr. Francis J. W. Ford, United States Attorney, may get the complaints for federal court action.

Under the NRA act under an agreement among the building supply firms, minimum costs and charges are pretty well established. The majority of bids offered on CWA contracts therefore keep within narrow limits. Nearly all contractors know then about the lowest bid, legal under the NRA, should be, and supposedly so bid.

But there are many of them, according to Mr. O'Connell, who cut this by perhaps a fraction of a cent, thus getting the contract. The cent-rate contractors may figure that the profits obtained will offset the possible \$500 fine—but perhaps they have overlooked also the possibility of prosecution on a charge of forgery, or making a false statement. CWA rules force the purchasing agent to award the contracts to the lowest bidder, but they also force the successful bidder to sign a statement saying he has obeyed the NRA to the letter.

Civic Pride—"Not one cent of the money raised in this campaign will reach city departments or employees," explained an Emergency Campaign worker, standing before the curtain of a downtown theater. When the burst of applause which

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Daladier Wins Vote as Mobs Battle Police

Confidence Twice Won by Premier of France in Turbulent Chamber

Stormy Scene Outside

War Veterans Resist Ouster of Prefect of Police and Condemn Corruption

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 6.—While excited mobs in the Place de la Concorde were demonstrating and battling with the police, inside the Palais Bourbon across the square the Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, received two votes of confidence from the deputies, the second one giving him a majority of 302 to 204.

The first appearance of M. Daladier at the tribune was the signal for a storm of boos and catcalls from the Opposition and of applause from the Left, revealing the extraordinary tension existing in the Chamber.

The tumult was so great that the Government's declaration of policy could barely be heard and in fact was interrupted by President Buisson leaving the Chamber in an effort to still the tumult.

The first vote came on a proposal by M. Daladier to shorten the debate by limiting the number of interpellations to four. Opposition groups refused to accept this move which they characterized as a dictatorial effort to muzzle Parliament. Accordingly they rapidly obtained the 50 signatures necessary to force a public vote at the tribune, which resulted in the Government's victory.

Gold Standard Defended

The Government's program includes a parliamentary investigating commission to uncover all the political implications in the Stavisky scandal; maintenance of the gold standard and balancing the budget, and continuity of France's foreign policy devoted to maintaining peace and security.

The stormy debate within the chamber, however, paled into relative insignificance in comparison with the situation outside in the streets and public places of Paris.

The gravity of the hour is illustrated by the Government's appeal this morning asking the Parisian populace to retain "calm and wisdom" in face of the widespread manifestations scheduled for later this evening.

Military Movement Denied

Denying reports which have appeared in a number of Paris papers that important military forces, equipped with tanks and machine guns, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to quell street disorders, the Government's appeal attributes such rumors to "professional agitators" and states categorically that "no movement of troops nor of matériel has taken place." It asks war veterans to cancel their scheduled demonstrations and announces the Government's intention to maintain order at any price.

This appeal, however, is not expected to avert a march on the chamber by thousands of veterans. Furthermore, manifestations are scheduled by number of nationalistic political organizations such as Action Française. To make matters worse the Socialists have mobilized their militants and scheduled counter demonstrations directed against what they call an attempted Fascist coup d'état by reactionaries.

Prefect's Removal Protested
A forecast of the serious street disorders which are expected later tonight was experienced last evening when several thousand veterans of the Croix de Feu, an organization alleged to have Fascist leanings, marched on the President's Palace and Ministry of the Interior protesting against the removal of the Prefect of Police, M. Jean Chiappe, and "parliamentary corruption."

The sudden fall in the value of the franc yesterday, shown by the apparent rise of the dollar and pound, and the serious decline in French government bonds and other securities on the Paris Bourse is considered a significant indication of the unrest and apprehension pervading France today.

Although it is unquestionably true that agitation is the most acute in the capital and that provinces remain comparatively calm, it cannot be denied that discontent with the parliamentary system as practiced during the post-war period in France is becoming general. The impression of most observers here is that although the present fermentation will pass, the situation is sufficiently serious to require watching very closely.

Daladier Tells His Party Republic Is Threatened

By Dangerous Agitators
PARIS, Feb. 6 (P)—Premier Edouard Daladier summoned his Radical Socialist Party today to aid him "to prevent civil war" lest "the Republic be forced to abdicate."

"The fundamental agitation," declared the Premier, "is in the economic and financial crisis. The incidents we are witnessing risk the crystallization of discontent."

He said he had shaken up the Government because a "certain let-down" was revealed by the operations of Serge Stavisky and the resultant collapse of the Bayonne Municipal Pawnshop.

M. Daladier declared he thought it was "remarkable that the fact the

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Germany Calms Aggressive Talk By Peace Moves

But Nations Avoid Pledges of Fixed Alignments on Great Issues

By Sisley Huddleston
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's pact with Poland, which virtually rules out war between the two countries for a period of 10 years, and Germany's proposal to France of a similar truce, are highly significant. Though they do not necessarily assure peace to Europe, they do seem to indicate the intention of Germany's rulers to refrain from any aggressive move for a considerable time.

Experience would suggest the most cautious interpretation of pacific promises, for they have been multiplied exceedingly in recent years, and have not hitherto brought to Europe a conviction of security. Nor is it desirable to lull ourselves into a belief that all is diplomatically speaking, well. There is strenuous work to be done, and nothing could be more harmful than a return to the old complacency.

Yet it is evident that the alignments in Europe are nothing like so fixed as we have been accustomed to suppose. The general diagrammatic representation of Europe as already divided up into two sets of nations, one of which was said to be static, and the other dynamic, is obviously too simple. According to this lineup there were, on one side, the defeated nations, and on the other side, the victorious nations—though some doubt arose as to which category certain countries belonged. A better description was that which ranged satisfied nations against dissatisfied nations. The first stood on the status quo. The second aimed at revision.

Italy, for example, though nominally on the side of the victorious nations, considered itself cheated—or at least disappointed—in the peace-making. Russia, though one of the original allies, made a virtue and an advantage of defeat. These complications made any plain statement inadequate. Yet there was undoubtedly a tendency toward the crystallization of the European countries in opposition.

Commentators, however, ran ahead of the facts. Europe is far from settling down. There will still be changes in the diplomatic design. The most important thing to notice is that Germany, despite all the talk of having found friends, would be, in reality, isolated, were a new war to break out.

Chancellor Hitler, who has more intelligence and prudence than is usually credited with, is perfectly well aware of the situation. Hence, he desires to put Germany on good terms with its neighbors. A re-examination of the position shows that there is no country in Europe which is unreservedly on the side of Germany, or would be likely to fight with Germany.

Of France and the Little Entente it is unnecessary to say anything. They are, essentially, antagonistic. They are against changes, though they may be induced reluctantly, to make small concessions. In the Balkans, Bulgaria is far too feeble to help Germany. In Central Europe Hungary, though smarting under a sense of grievance, is helpless against the Little Entente. It may be that the real sympathies of the Austrian people are Germanic (I am myself persuaded of this) but for the moment the rivalries in Austria and the pressure of the powers deny even this small support to Germany.

As for Italy, though it has "made the running" for Germany, has called for a revision of treaties, has suggested a hierarchy of great powers, and has generally shown itself to be ready to work on behalf of Germany, it could not, in a crisis, depend on it. There are such specific problems as the Anschluss which would separate Germany and Italy. And in no event could Italy



move without England—or even France—for it is vulnerable in the Mediterranean and has need of vital sea-borne commodities. Were there a showdown, Italy would act very much as in 1914-1915.

Russia was the earliest associate of Germany after the World War. They were both outlaws. They signed the Rapallo Pact with a feeling of their common ostracism. But now Russia has other friends, and is really apprehensive of Germany's eventual purpose. The advice which has appeared in the press of various countries, urging Germany to "colonize" on Russian soil, has brought about a sentiment of distrust.

Great Britain, like the United States, has been moved by Germany's demand for justice. But it is almost inconceivable, after the indignation aroused by the excesses which accompanied the advent of Hitler, whatever may be the view taken of the obligations of the Locarno Pact, that England would actively support Germany in the event of hostilities.

So that Germany is not one of a number of countries clamoring for redress. It practically stands alone. It may not always stand alone. But for the moment, such is its situation, and Chancellor Hitler is far too perspicacious to ignore the reality.

Yet France, too, is not holding its former allies, Poland in particular, is not disposed to follow France's policy. It is anxious to make its own arrangements which will assure it a period of peace, regardless of French diplomacy.

Thus Germany and Poland have agreed not to fight—at least for 10 years. There is a great gain. But it would be foolish to neglect the opportunity of employing those 10 years to negotiate an agreement on all the vexed questions which divide Poland and Germany—to negotiate form without interference from other countries or with a view to some subtle diplomatic game.

Salvador Congress Meets
SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 6 (By U. P.)—Congress held its first preparatory session here yesterday. Col. Rodolfo Victor Morales was elected president of the provisional steering committee. The second and last preparatory sessions will be held Wednesday and Friday.

Harwich Man for 59th Year Elected to Same Public Office

Emulous A. Cahoon Has Been a Member of Town's Herring Committee Ever Since the Presidency of General Grant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARWICH, Mass., Feb. 6.—Harwich held town meeting today to proclaim the results of yesterday's elections, at which voters rewarded Mr. Emulous A. Cahoon's 58 years of faithful service as a member of the Harwich Herring Committee—with another term!

Mr. Cahoon didn't go to town meeting this frosty morning. With the election all sewed up, the 85-year-old Cape Codder stayed under the quilts to doze in the warmth of 58 well-earned winters.

Two-two-four, ring four! on the Harwich exchange brought Mr. Cahoon to the telephone for a chat with a Monitor reporter this morning.

"Yes, 58 years, this will make his fifty-ninth," said a mild little voice. "I'm still in bed—all that excitement yesterday!"

The Herring Committee
She was sorry she couldn't explain all about the herring committee's duties, the way Emulous could. It seems there isn't much to do except in spring and fall when the herring are running. They come in from Nantucket Sound's open waters in May to spawn in the fresh water in Long Pond. Then the herrings go out in the fall with the young fish. The men have to watch the seasonal migrations. Sometimes if the water is low, they have to dig out shoal places in the brook that leads to the sea.

There are three places on the herring committee. There were five candidates in yesterday's election. There wasn't any doubt about Mr. Cahoon's reelection. But Donald Bates over West Harwich way only got five votes. Mrs. Cahoon thought from those five votes that some folks must have been joking.

The herring industry isn't what it was years ago. Once it was a big business in Harwich. For the past 30 years the town has leased the selling privileges to private enterprises. Personally, Mr. Cahoon doesn't care for herring. A steaming platter of them, fresh, corned or smoked, doesn't appeal to him. But as for herrings in the brook—58 years haven't given him his fill.

Salary of \$66.66
The town appropriates \$200 a year as salary for the committee. The money is distributed equally among the three members. Years ago a candidate used to have lots of opposition but Mr. Cahoon never lost an election. One year he declined to run. But as long as herring run in Harwich, Mr. Cahoon has to run. Townspeople wrote him his name on their ballots and put a cross beside it.

The Cahoons live in the Pleasant Lake district of Harwich and the herring brook runs right past their land. Mr. Cahoon was born in the house he has lived in for 86 years come this next June.

In Cranberry Business
Mr. Cahoon gave up going to sea when still a young fellow. He went into the cranberry business in Har-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 6.—Street-car men employed by the Pittsburgh Railway Company are going back on a six-day-a-week working schedule because of a marked increase in street-car traffic, indicating an upward movement in general employment and business here, according to Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, general manager of the traction company.

The tramen for several months past have been on a five-day schedule.

Mussolini Hails NRA as Good Fascism

Recent Speech Reveals He's Closely Following U. S. Experiment

By Benito Mussolini
Excerpts from speech on the Corporations Law delivered in the Italian Senate, translated for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

We are creating a régime in which all those who used once to be called manual workers, all those who derive their means of livelihood from their profession, from their art, may live within the régime and bring to it a contribution for which there is no substitute—the contribution of intelligence.

What are the premises of this law? The fundamental premises are as follows:
There exists no economic factor of an exclusively private and individual interest. Ever since the day when man resigned or adapted himself to living in a community of his own kind, no act which he performs may be said to begin, develop and reach its conclusion within himself alone, but has repercussions that go beyond his own person.

A place in history must also be assigned to that phenomenon which goes by the name of capitalism, that specific form of economy which is known as capitalistic economy.

Capitalism
Capitalistic economy is a thing of the past and the present century. It was not known in antiquity! When one says capitalism, one says machine; when one says machine, one says factory. Capitalism is, therefore, linked with the appearance of the machine. It develops especially when energy can be transported over great distances, and when, under conditions totally different from those under which we are living, a rational and universal division of labor is possible.

It is this very division of labor which in the latter half of the last century made the British economist, Stanley Jevons, say: "The plains of North America and Russia are our wheat fields; Chicago and Odessa our granaries; Canada and the Baltic countries our forests; Australia raises sheep for us; America raises cattle for us; Peru sends us her silver; California and Australia gold; the Chinese cultivate tea and the Indians coffee for us; sugar and spices come to our ports; France and Spain are our vineyards; the Mediterranean is our fruit and vegetable garden."

All this naturally had its counterpart in coal, cotton textiles, machinery, etc.
During this period, when industry can no longer, on the strength of its prestige or its power, obtain capital for its enterprises, it appeals to the bank.

When an enterprise appeals to the capital of all, it ceases to have a private character and becomes a public, or, if you prefer, a social factor.

State Intervention
State intervention is no longer exorcised, but is solicited. Must the state intervene? There is no doubt on that score. But how?

Now, the forms of state intervention in recent times have been varied, divergent, contradictory. There is the disorganizing, empiric, case-by-case intervention. This has been applied in all countries, even in those which until very recently flew the flag of economic liberalism.

There is another form of intervention—the communistic form—for which I have not the slightest sympathy.
The American experiment must be followed with close attention. In the United States, too, the intervention of the state in economic affairs is direct; occasionally it assumes peremptory forms. Codes are nothing but collective contracts, which the President forces both sides to accept.

"Shaving the Currency"
Before judgment can be passed on this experiment, it is necessary to wait. I should like merely to give my opinion in advance, and it is this: monetary manipulations cannot lead to a real and lasting rise in prices. If we wish to deceive mankind, we can have recourse to what was once called shaving the currency. But the opinion of all those who do not obey the commands of an economic and social empiricism is unequivocal: inflation is the road that leads to catastrophe.

But who can really believe that the multiplication of monetary symbols increases the wealth of a people? Someone has already drawn this parallel: it would be like making a million prints from the same negative of the same individual and thereby maintaining that the population had increased by a million inhabitants. But are there no past experiments to go by? From the assignments of France to the mark of post-war Germany?

The fourth experiment, is the Fascist one.
If liberal economy is the economy of the individual in a condition of more or less absolute liberty, Fascist corporate economy is the economy of individuals, but also of associated groups and also of the state.

And what are its characteristics? What are the characteristics of corporate economy? Corporate economy respects the principle of private property. Private property completes the human personality; it is a right, and if it is a right, it is also a duty. So much so that to our mind property must be considered in the light of a social function; it must not, therefore, be passive property, but active property which is not



Premier Mussolini

restricted to the enjoyment of the fruits of wealth, but develops them, augments them, multiplies them.

Corporate economy respects individual initiative. In the Labor Charter it is expressly stated that only when individual economy is deficient, non-existent, or inadequate does the state intervene. A manifest example of this is that only the state with its powerful resources can reclaim the Pontine Marshes. Corporate economy introduces order into economy also.

If there is any phenomenon that must be regulated, that must be directed towards certain definite ends, it is precisely the economic phenomenon, which affects every citizen.

Not only industrial economy must be regulated, but also agricultural economy (even in good times farmers have gone under), commercial economy, banking and even artisan labor.

How must this control actually be carried out? Through the self-discipline of the categories concerned.
State Is Supreme
Only a second phase, when the categories have been unable to come to an agreement and to find their proper balance, may the state intervene, and its rights in this sphere also are sovereign, for the state represents the other term of the binomial: that is, the consumer. It represents the nameless masses. Special organizations as consumers must be safeguarded by the body which represents the citizens as a collective unit.

At this point someone might be tempted to ask me, "And what would happen if the crisis should end?" I reply, "Then above all . . . No illusions should be harbored as to the rapid passing of the present crisis. Its aftermath will be long. In any event, even if tomorrow a general economic recovery were by chance to manifest itself and the world returned to those conditions

Promises Corporate Economy to Respect Initiative

of economic latitude prevailing in 1914, as just mentioned, especially at the time control should be necessary, for men, prone to forgetfulness, would be led to commit the same blunders, to repeat the same follies as before.

When we shall have witnessed, observed, and checked up the practical and actual working of the corporations, we shall reach the third phase: the phase which is called constitutional reform. Only in this third phase will the fate of the Chamber of Deputies be decided.

French Gold 'Flies' To British Vaults

LONDON, Feb. 6 (P)—A big Dutch air liner arrived at Croydon airport from Rotterdam today initiating the gold rush from the continent to London by air. The Dutch plane brought 34 boxes of gold consigned to a London bank. A fleet of other planes from Paris was awaited at airport.

Croydon was notified that eight machines had been chartered in Paris to carry gold cargoes here. Three of these are Imperial Airways planes placed on the route especially for gold delivery and the remainder were chartered from other companies.

While the total weight of the gold was not stated, flying officials said, however, that they expected the consignments to create a record for gold carried by air in one day. The German steamship Adler unloaded on the London docks \$2,500,000 worth of gold bullion which it carried from Bremen consigned to the Bank of England.

Douglas Fir Bridges Urged as Lumber Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lumbering, the basic industry of the Pacific northwest, will be the direct beneficiary of any movement Oregon may institute among the states to construct small bridges from Douglas fir. Oregon has built or has under construction about 50 of these structures.

New designs, predicated upon utilization of this native wood, are opening the way for a saving of public funds in bridge construction. As other states follow Oregon's lead, demand for Douglas fir timbers is expected to increase.
Development of the new-type bridge for Oregon was made by Mr. C. B. McCullough, assistant state highway engineer, who conducted extensive experimental work before special designs were adopted.

Cheap Yen Aids Competition With Lancashire Mills

Japanese Cotton Trade Is Increasing Throughout World

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—Japanese competition with Great Britain in the overseas cotton textile trade is increasing in all parts of the world chiefly in consequence of depreciation of the yen.

On the other hand a report issued by a subcommittee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce points out that the new Indo-Japanese cotton trade agreement should be of some benefit to Lancashire.

Turning to Australia, the report says Japan sends to Australia much less than that country receives from Great Britain. It adds: "If Japan's progress were to continue on the lines of 1933 it would not be many years before the Commonwealth would cease to be what it now is—the second largest market in the world for British cotton goods."
The report also says: "Abolish the advantage of the depreciated yen, and we could look to Australia with confidence. Australia too could expect us to remain her best customer."
Attention is called in the report to the increased takings of the Lancashire cotton goods by South Africa during 1933. In the previous year the total imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$2,000,000 square yards, whilst in the first eleven months of last year they were 111,000,000 square yards.

Olin Named Cornell Trustee

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 6 (P)—Mr. Franklin W. Olin of Alton, Ill., has been elected a trustee of Cornell University to succeed the late Henry W. Westinghouse, the university announced yesterday. Mr. Olin graduated from Cornell in 1886.

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2 12 oz Buds 16¢

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Alabama Airport Rates High
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—For the third consecutive year Birmingham's Municipal Airport has been awarded A-T-A rating, highest given by the Federal Government, according to Mr. Steadham Acker, airport manager. The rating is held by only three other airports in the United States, Mr. Acker said.

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Senate Takes up Relief Bills Amounting to \$1,185,000,000 Following Passage by House

Administration Turns Anxious Eye Toward Upper Branch as It Takes Steps to Curb Any Outbreaks of Excessive Generosity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Administration turned anxious eyes on the Senate today to see whether it would restrain its generosity on federal relief to the same amounts voted by the House in a \$1,185,000,000 spending day.

The House appropriated this yesterday for various federal relief activities in the form of three different bills all passed within the space of four hours. It seemed to be a day of generosity. As a matter of fact most of the House grumbled at its own largeness. Many were for handing out twice as much and were restrained only by the strategy of leaders.

The first and most important of the three relief bills approved was \$950,000,000 for direct federal relief and temporary continuation of the civil works program. Next came \$200,000,000 to finance emergency aid for the dairy and beef cattle industries. Last came \$35,000,000 to continue crop production loans through 1934.

It was for the civil works program that the House wanted to open up the big relief bill and pass out money with a grand flourish. The majority was all set to boost the magnificent dole to double or more. Then Mr. Roosevelt's lieutenants, acting under specific instructions, swung into action with parliamentary strategy—always a powerful weapon in the hands of big majority leaders.

The ensuing victory for the White House was complete, or as near complete as a parliamentary victory can be. When the roll call was over the score was 382 to 10 for the bill as drafted by the Administration. As a result it went to the Senate today exactly as it had been written. It provides \$450,000,000 for continuation of the CWA. This is estimated sufficient to carry it along until the early part of May if expenditures are gradually tapered off. The balance of \$500,000,000 is earmarked for direct federal relief.

By giving the House no opportunity to vote an amendment increasing the appropriation, the Administration was successful in the first round of its battle to end the CWA experiment at the earliest date which it considers feasible.

The insurgent group in the House wanted to increase the appropriation to \$1,500,000,000. Had the bill been taken up under the general rules of the House there was extreme danger that the larger sum would have been voted. However, the leadership resorted to an expedient known as "suspension of the rules." Under it, all amendments are precluded. The motion was simply to "suspend the rules of the House and pass the bill."

With no opportunity to amend, the rebellious group was left with no choice. It was unwilling to vote against the measure which does provide nearly \$1,000,000,000 for continuation of federal relief in various forms.

There is real danger, however, that a similar "big relief" group in the Senate will have more luck there than their colleagues did in the lower chamber, and the Administration will have to take its chances there with any amendments which may be offered to boost the appropriation.

CWA Men Find Relics Of Pre-Spanish Era Under California City

RICHMOND, Calif.—With finding of an Indian mound at Ocean Avenue and Harrison Street here, CWA workers employed on street widening projects are taking an added interest in their work. They are expectant of uncovering arrowheads, mortars and various other articles which mark early Indian days.

The mound was uncovered when the embankment on the high side of the street was dug away. In all, 11 skeletons, 12 spear heads, a mortar and pestle and several arrowheads were found. The spear heads and arrow heads are made of obsidian, a volcanic glass. In the mound were also found clam and oyster shells and bird skeletons.

The mound is about 200 feet from San Francisco Bay, north of Point Richmond, and is near a fresh water spring. About 450 such mounds have been found in the Bay region. Dr. E. W. Gifford, curator of the anthropology museum at the University of California, said that the relics were of the same type as those previously found in the district, and are representative of the Costanoan Indians who lived in the Bay area prior to the coming of the Spaniards.

Costly Policies of Junior League Decried by One of Its Founders

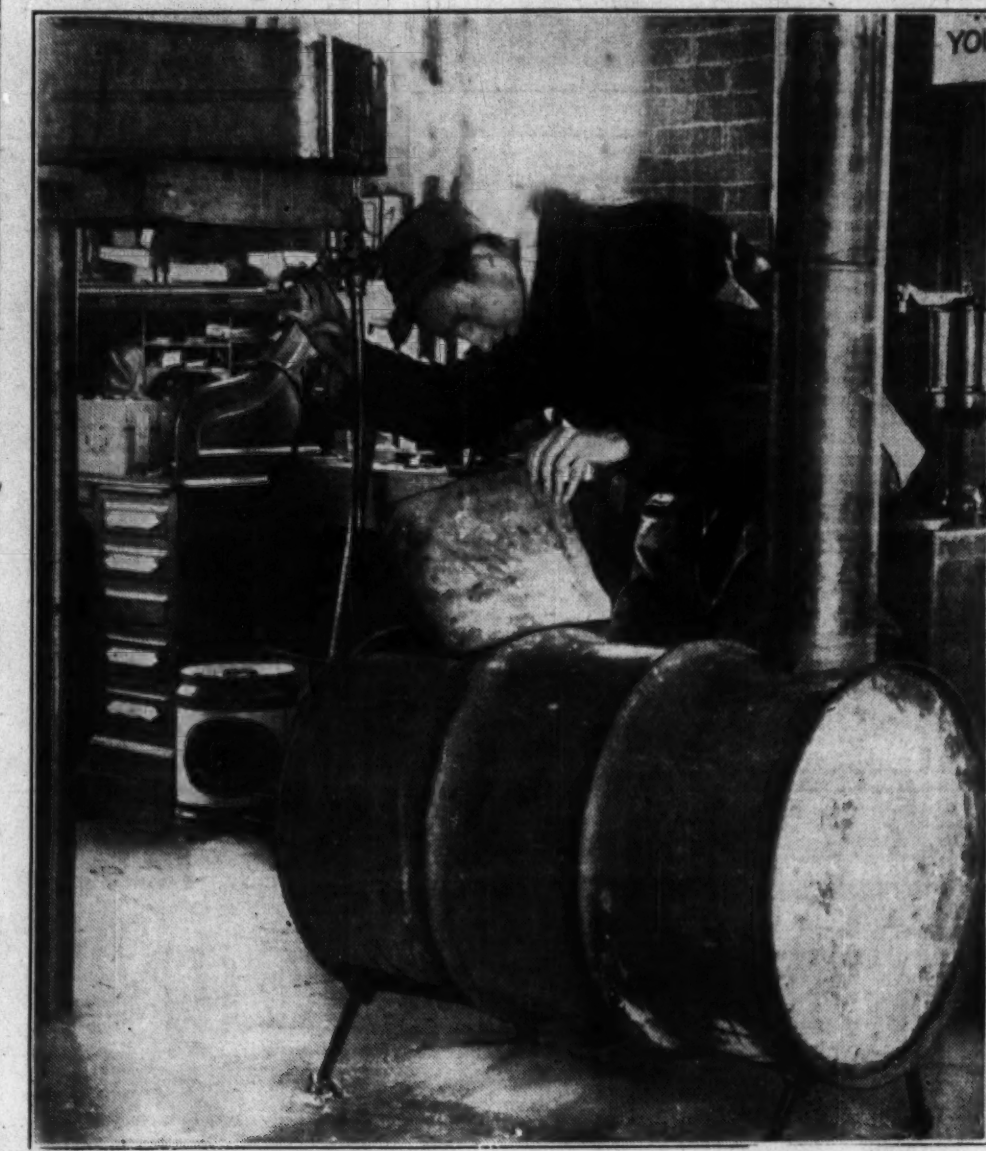
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—As three women, all high in government circles, prepared to don gowns similar to those worn 30 years ago when they were chums in the New York Junior League, for a ball to be held by the Washington branch Friday evening, one of them, Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, launched an attack yesterday on the present costly policies of the organization which she founded.

The other two women in the trio are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Isabella Greenway, Representative from Arizona. For the Junior League ball Mrs. Roosevelt will wear a blue silk high-waisted gown trimmed with net and rosebuds. She has been trying to fix her hair in the pompadour style she wore back in 1901, but revealed today that it is "very difficult to do."

Mrs. Rumsey, now chairman of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA, still has the gown she wore to the first Junior League party and will wear it again this week. Mrs. Greenway whose connection with the league began in 1904 is borrowing a gown worn at an early Junior League ball, of gray silk with iris embroidered in natural colors.

Mrs. Rumsey's attack on the Junior League was leveled at the large expensive clubhouses being built in the larger cities, entailing dues that many worthy girls cannot meet. Back in 1901, she said, when 80 girls were "coming out" in

Rube Goldberg Might Get Some Ideas From Lew Daggett



Keene, N. H., Has a Keen Invention

Some Ford, Some More Buick, Oil Drum and Gas Tank, With a Few Other Discards, Including Oil Drained From Crankcases, Keep This Office Warm.

Yankee Garage Owner Made Oil Burner From Couple of Discarded Automobiles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H.—A New Hampshire Yankee, in a practical fashion, has "out-Goldberged" Rube Goldberg. He has rigged up a device as ingenious as those laughingly famous contraptions turned out by

Mr. Daggett can tinker away in the garage with the thermometer flaring with 70 degrees. Asked about the safety of the stove, the inventor said meaningfully, "Well, the roof's still on the garage."

Goldberg's inventive pencil—and it works! Ever hear of two automobiles of ancient vintage and an old oil drum being turned into a real oil-burning stove? Well, Mr. Lewis E. Daggett, Keene garage owner, did it. And here's how:

Mr. Daggett was getting tired of freezing a finger or two every time he tinkered around a "Tin Lizzie" or her more up-to-date brethren, in an effort to make them jump puddles without a murmur. Mr. Daggett decided to have a stove, and a modern oil burner at that. Yet he did not want to buy a new one.

So, an old Ford coupe and an ancient Buick were called into action. From the Ford came the gas tank, here as the oil container. An oil drum was turned over on its side, fitted with legs made of Ford connecting rods and made into a stove. The Buick contributed a metal hub for the burner.

At the bottom of one end of the drum, Mr. Daggett cut a hole three inches in diameter, for the draft, and on the upper side he cut another hole approximately a foot long and six inches wide.

These summed up the automobile industry's contribution.

Added were a five-foot lead pipe, a valve and several sections of stove pipe. The latter is connected with the back of the stove as a chimney. The Ford gas tank was placed on a pedestal about three feet above the drum. From this he ran the pipe into the drum. The valve he attached to the pipe to control the flow of oil. Even the oil doesn't cost anything, for it is just old crankcase oil drained from automobiles. And it burns with terrific heat. The oil drips through the pipe into the Buick hub which is set at a 45-degree angle at the bottom of the drum. And that's all there is to it; no more, no less.

A dash of kerosene and a match starts the fire. Soon the hub is red hot. The oil drips down, splashes upon the hub and bursts into a roaring flame.

Now, no matter what the weather,

Stockingless Mode Launched in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP)—A new tailored evening mode, worn without stockings but with a haf, was launched today as the latest novelty in spring styles.

Evening suits were displayed of black faille or silver sequins, designed with ankle-length skirts and cape-collared jackets and worn with blouses of colored crepe or white organdy and off-the-face hats shaped like a halo.

There were also sleeved dinner gowns of flame red crepe, designed on slender lines with instep-length skirts and elbow-length sleeves and worn with black wide-brimmed or halo hats. Several were accompanied by full-length fitted black faille evening coats. Afternoon gowns of navy taffeta, navy and white printed crepe and black silk jersey were designed on a slender profile, with skirts seven inches from the ground, and long sleeves.

Report Ready on Mellon Income Tax Investigation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Justice Department disclosed yesterday that a report on the status of the investigation of the income of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, had been completed. Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings said he had no comment to make.

The department also has made a reinvestigation into the Aluminum Company of America, controlled by the Mellon family, and termed by Mr. Cummings a "100 per cent monopoly in the producing field."

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Hultman Strikes At Motor Alliance With Criminals

Would Not Issue Licenses to Any Person Convicted of Felony

The blocking of one of the most effective allies the criminal possesses, namely the automobile, was the objective represented by two petitions of Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston police commissioner, who appeared at the State House today.

Coming before the legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, he proposed that any person convicted of a felony should be denied the right to an automobile license and registration. The commissioner based his opinions on the theory that the swift silent escape by automobile is the most effective resource of the criminal and that slowing the criminal down is an excellent corollary for speeding the police up.

The implication of the measure was swiftly linked to the Needham Trust Company bandits, whose crime would never have been attempted in all probability if it had not been for their black limousine that has apparently speeded them away to complete oblivion.

Commissioner Hultman further urged that "no license, nor registration of a motor vehicle should be issued until the registrar forwards to the police authorities in the city where the applicant resides the name and address of the applicant with the request that the police verify the name and address."

Representative Harold B. Webber of Gloucester spoke in favor of the petitions, declaring they "would kill two birds with one stone." They will not only keep a check on the persons breaking the law, but will also, according to him, prevent persons from registering in towns to avoid high insurance rates and then skipping without paying excise taxes.

Commissioner Hultman then moved into the hearing of another petition of his before the committee on pensions. Here he asked that the Legislature restore to him the power of

Band Boy's Flute Paved Way to Fame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.
STARTING his career on a wage of 4/6d. a day, and now earning £2000 a year, Captain Adkins, director of the Royal Military School of Music, London, is on his way to Sydney to organize a national military band for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Captain Adkins was in the South African war as a band's boy, and while there bought his own flute by money earned by washing the soldiers' clothes in a horse trough two miles from the camp.

He received without asking a verbal trouncing and observation that he was "stubborn."

Mr. John J. Concannon, legislative agent for Boston, which now has the police pensioning power, opposed the bill. He said the Commissioner already has enough power.

In advocating his bill, the Commissioner declared the present method made the policemen too politically minded. This bill is seen as but another effort on the part of the Commissioner to reduce the part played by politics in the Boston police department.

New York Grange Meets at Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—From the merrymaking at their annual dinner last night, hundreds of members of the New York State Grange turned their attention today to the four-day task of framing the Grange program for the year to come.

A temperature below the zero mark that greeted three special trainloads of late arrivals last night failed to cool their enthusiasm and the farmers' "early to bed" rule was forgotten as the sixty-first annual convention got off to a start with several social events.

Men prominent in state and national agricultural life will address the Grange during its four-day stay. Mr. Louis J. Taber, National Master, will address the Grangers tomorrow.

German Bishop Denies Faction Attacked Bible

Declares Issue Is Between National Socialism and Bolshevism

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Denial that the German Christians—the National Socialist group within the Protestant Church—are attacking the Bible was voiced by Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller at the ceremony of consecration of the new Bishop of Saxony at Magdeburg yesterday.

The decision before Germany at the present, Dr. Müller declared, is whether National Socialism shall triumph in this fight against anti-Christian Bolshevism. German Christians, he declared, simply desire the Church to speak so clearly to the German people that they can understand and accept it.

The new provincial Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Friedrich Peter, declared that faith in the Saviour and glowing love for the fatherland were inseparable, since God had "planted both in our hearts." Therefore every Christian must march in the ranks of National Socialism if he wished not to be disloyal to God. Obviously referring to the recent declaration of the League of Dissenting Pastors that "man must obey God rather than man," Bishop Peter declared that to fight against the love of the fatherland was very near to being criminal.

Dr. Meiser, provincial evangelical Bishop of Bavaria, speaking yesterday at a conference of Bavarian evangelical pastors at Nuremberg, reported on the recent conference of evangelical representatives with the Chancellor, and the Reichsbishop declared that Chancellor Hitler had appealed at that meeting for unity of both sections of the Protestant Church, namely the Lutheran and Calvinistic, in a spirit of brotherly love.

The Reichsbishop had promised that opposing opinions would be carefully considered and that he would do everything to restore confidence within the German Evangelical Church. The idea of establishment of a state church was dropped and the paragraph excluding non-Aryans, Dr. Meiser concluded, would not be introduced so drastically as at first intended.

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Progress in Education

China Taking Keen Interest In Its Children

There Enters a New Heritage After 4000 Cultured Years

By Dorothy Gould

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWS from the United States, that school appropriations have been curtailed because of a temporary financial depression, is greeted in China today almost with incredulity. For here it is regarded as axiomatic that "the hope of our nation is in its youth" and, more now than ever before, interest is focused on education and child welfare work.

Statistics revealing that there are 3,000,000 illiterate children in Hopei, the province in which Peking and Tientsin are located, while only 700,000 children there go to school, seem discouraging at first glance. But when one considers that Hopei is virtually a buffer state between Japan and China, over which bombing airplanes have been flying daily, it seems remarkable not so much that children lack primary schooling there, as that anyone should care enough to compile such statistics.

Nanking's Figures

All over China a similar census is being taken. Nanking, the capital city, confesses that it has 56,317 children of school age, only 20,000 of whom are being educated. The Ministry of Education there reports that only seven of every 10,000 Chinese citizens obtain the equivalent of a high school diploma.

The most important thing that these figures disclose is that, for the first time in its 4000 cultured years, China is taking keen interest in all of its children. An entirely new conception of primary education is being inaugurated. Instead of preparing a few favored youths to be mandarins, the government now is devoting its chief attention and most of its educational funds to giving elementary learning to as many children as possible.

This new type of schooling aims to provide complete courses for its pupils, instead of merely introducing them to a higher education which few of them can afford to complete at present. A primary school graduate, according to the new program, will be fitted for duty as a citizen and will have acquired a vocation. Every approved primary school in China must now offer vocational courses.

What Chinese Boys Endured
Compared with China's traditional ideas of education, such changes are revolutionary. Only one generation ago, under the stern rule of Confucian teachers, little boys sat from dawn until dusk in sweltering rooms in summer and freezing rooms in winter, droning out loud the "Four Books" and the "Five Classics," which they were too young to understand. When slightly older, they composed essays based on these classics and wrote poems. They were released for the day only when it became too dark to read any more.

This, until a few years ago, formed the sum total of Chinese teaching. A great improvement was made when the Nationalist Government introduced a new type of textbook to take the place of dull lists of names and archaic philosophy. The new readers had simple illustrated stories about boys, animals, and household affairs, but were marred by undue emphasis on international politics, a subject almost as unsuitable for young minds as the Confucian Analects. Especially unfortunate was the anti-foreign propaganda which blighted the pages of these otherwise attractive primers.

Nearer the Truth
This semester a revised edition of these Nationalist primers has been issued. The ideals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang Party are not slighted, but instead of picture

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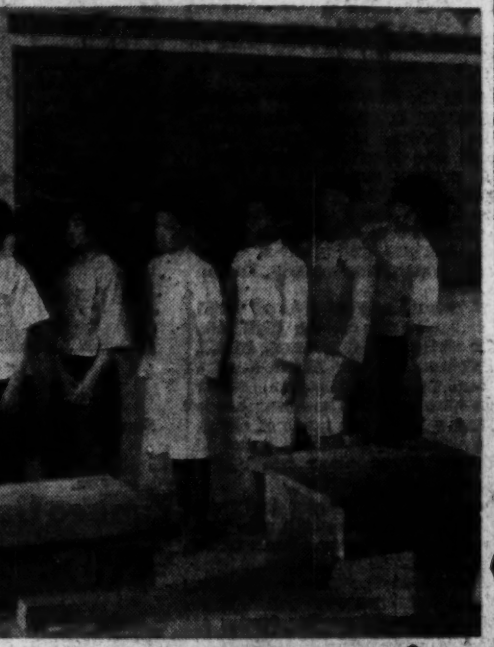
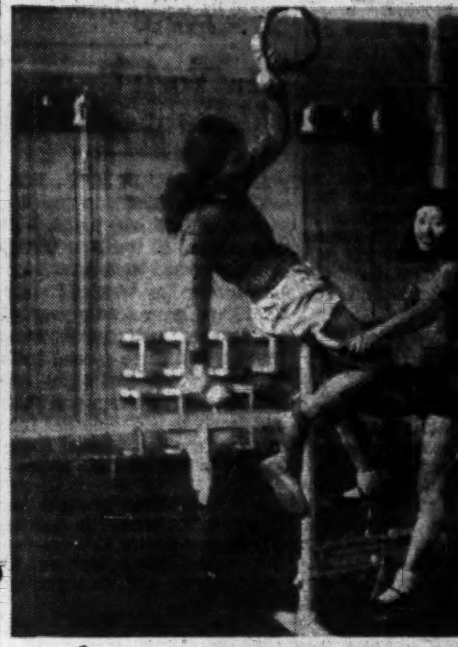
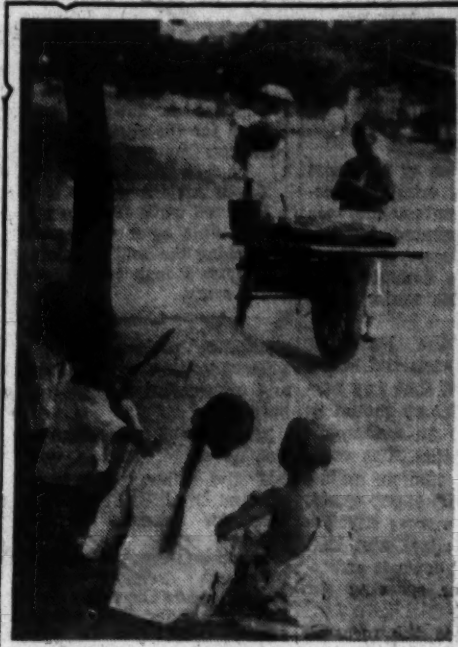
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Left to Right—1. Little Chinese Children Are Permitted to Buy Their Own Meals From Street Hawkers. 2. Village School in Chihli, Northeast China. 3. Prize-Winning Babies With Their Mothers at a Recent

Peiping Better-Baby Contest. 4. Chinese Girl Students, Unlike Their Mothers With Bound Feet, Are Taking a Keen Interest in Athletics. 5. Clean Hands Inspection in Modern Chinese School.

ing fat foreign men smoking cigars and grinding poor China under their feet, the new textbooks have page after page of foreigners realistically portrayed in their native homes, from the Negro in Africa to the Eskimo in the arctic, including the children of Holland with wooden clogs and windmills, and even pretty little Japanese girls engaged in flower-viewing. Stories of Chinese heroes are interwoven with illustrated biographies of George Washington, Thomas Edison, and other worthy foreigners.

These new stories gradually are taking the place of the classical "Twenty-Four Examples of Filial Piety," which have served as a guide of China for as many centuries, but which now are losing favor. Wu Meng is a typical paragon. As a boy he refrained from driving the mosquitoes off his body, lest they should bite his parents instead. Another of these good deeds was when he served his father a bowl of water for his mother's foot. He was rewarded by his father with a deer milk which his parents craved. Chiang Shih thought nothing of walking four miles every day to fetch water for his mother from a distant river whose water she particularly liked to drink.

Ever Since 2317
The tales probably belonged originally to the state religion and no doubt date from very early times. The first of the 23 model children was the Emperor Shun, reputed to have lived 2317-2208 B. C. All of these stories stress family loyalty but they do nothing to inspire loyalty to the state. The official school books today urge children to widen their family affection until it encompasses the whole nation.

Even the tales about the 24 paragons were not written so that children could read them, however. Until this decade, China had no children's books, no allegories, fairy tales, or stories of adventure and heroism to enchant boys and girls in their leisure hours. The first children's library in China was started by Miss Liu Yueh-chen three years ago in connection with the primary school attached to Yenching University near Peking. Recently old stories have been put into print and children's stories from other lands have been translated so that Miss Liu was able to include 500 volumes suitable for young people in this experimental library, which became popular immediately and which has been copied elsewhere in China since.

In Many Directions
This new interest in children has extended in many directions besides education. The Child Welfare Association, founded by Dr. H. H. Kung, has a wide program, including the legal protection of children, health promotion, and parental education. Dr. Kung, himself a descendant of Confucius, and brother-in-law of T. V. Soong, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, has enlisted many prominent Chinese to assist the Association. At the Flood Relief Camps two years ago, the Association gave food and shelter to hundreds of little waifs, and found occupation for those old enough to work at fan making, sock knitting, etc.

Better Baby contests have been inaugurated in many cities with the twofold purpose of teaching parents both the inadvisability of spoiling their babies while they are little and of treating them harshly when they grow older. Little Chinese children not only are allowed to do and say whatever they please, but their indulgent parents also permit them to eat whatever they choose. Youngsters barely able to toddle are given a few

coppers and permitted to buy anything that strikes their fancy from the wares of passing peddlers, and this they eat casually on the open streets.

Old-Fashioned Indulgences
The old-fashioned method of rearing boys has been described by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, who lived in China 50 years, as follows:

"The early years of a Chinese boy are spent in what, viewed by him a decade later, must appear to him a condition of supreme happiness. He begins life on the theory that whatever he wants, that he must have. A Chinese mother is the literal slave of her children. If they cry, they must be coddled and carried about. The age at which the boy is too large to be carried about is a very indefinite one, and it is common to see distracted mothers staggering

National and municipal governments at Nanking. It was hailed as an epoch-making event, the first time that China—a nation with traditional respect for age alone—gave official recognition to babies in the social order. "China is now looking ahead into the future instead of living in the past" was the slogan used to attract 500 parents to enter babies in the show.

Big Change in Six Months
Meanwhile a new attitude has been observed already among the girl students. One schoolmistress in charge of a group of Chinese girls, said recently:

"We get in a new girl, dull, lumpish, plain, awkward, without a word to say for herself. Six months later we wonder where she has gone. In her place a bright, pretty, graceful maiden, full of ideas. Can it be the same girl? It is. She is awake now. I have seen such transformations hundreds of times. In class Chinese girls are enormously keen. Many of them are devoted to music and rise at unearthly hours to seize the piano for practice before breakfast. Many also are becoming athletes."

Interest in sports is another new development among Chinese young people. Instead of holding the frail bones of "The Dream of the Red Chamber" as their ideal of beauty, as was traditional in China, the girls of today aspire to become members of basketball teams. For centuries, educated men in this country regarded their pale faces, long finger nails, and stooping gait as marks of distinction, and it was inconceivable according to such standards for students to engage in physical exercises.

Stir in Athletics
But the ignominious defeat of the Chinese track and field team at the Far Eastern Olympic Games in Tokyo in the spring of 1931 aroused deep concern. Today there probably is not a city in China in which there is not keen interest in athletics. Football is the most popular game among schoolboys, with track and field sports, basketball, tennis, and Chinese boxing all very popular. The Chinese Boy Scouts are doing much to encourage interest in athletics and the work of this organization is strongly supported. General Chiang Kai-shek personally donated \$100,000 to build a national headquarters for the organization at Nanking.

Such donations for child welfare were unheard-of until recently, it having been the Chinese feeling that every family should look after its own children only. But Mr. Cheng Ching-yu of Hankow recently contributed \$200,000 to build an orphanage, and other large benefactions are announced from time to time.

The Child Welfare Association of Shanghai is now petitioning the Government to set aside April 4, "when the flowers blossom and all living things resume their vigorous growth," as Children's Day, to call the attention of the whole nation to "promote better care and better education of its future citizens."

The Roosevelt Program

The World Adrift Series—9

By Raymond Leslie Buell

Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation

AS THE world depression deepened, resulting in growing unemployment in every country and producing disturbing political developments in Germany, the status quo powers finally decided to make an effort at world economic reconstruction. A step in this direction was taken at the Lausanne conference in July, 1932, where the Allies virtually agreed to wipe out German reparation on condition that the United States revise the inter-Allied debt; at the same time they agreed to an unconditional extension of the reparation moratorium. The awkward methods employed by the Allies in linking up reparation and the inter-Allied debt irritated American opinion. Nevertheless, had the United States been dominated by a desire to hasten the natural processes of recovery, it would have proceeded to revise the inter-Allied debt. At the end of the Hoover Administration the American people had developed an anti-foreign mood largely as a defense against a policy of domestic drift, which they agreed to for the Hoover moratorium, which terminated in 1932 the American Government took no step toward revision.

At the Lausanne conference the Allied powers agreed to ask the League of Nations to call a world economic conference in London for the purpose of making a sweeping attack on the depression. The agenda for this conference, formulated in the following January by an international group of economists, called for a program of economic disarmament. It proposed to supply in the international field the policy of devaluation which governments had unsuccessfully attempted to apply at home. According to the agenda, the World Economic Conference was to concentrate its energies on the lowering of tariffs, the stabilization of currencies and the revision of debts. This program was designed to remove some of the political obstacles which in-

terfered with the self-regulating mechanism of the free market. Three months before the economic conference convened a new administration, headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, took office in the United States and determined to employ drastic governmental action as a means of solving unemployment. The Roosevelt program did not partake of the nature of Socialism because, with the exception of public works construction, it did not attempt to nationalize industry. It respected the principle of private initiative, but insisted that this principle should be subordinated to social responsibility. Although this program outwardly resembled the economic principles of Fascism, it was merely an elaboration of the doctrine of government control over concerns affected "with a public interest" which had come into existence in the United States long before the World War.

The Roosevelt reconstruction program contained the following measures:

1. **Monetary Inflation**
The Government declared that its object was to raise prices for the purpose of reviving industry and relieving the burden of the debtor. With this end in view it abandoned the gold standard in March, 1933. In the Farm Relief Act of that spring the President was authorized to issue paper money up to \$3,000,000,000 and to devalue the dollar by 50 per cent. Although by the fall of 1933 the President had not exercised these powers, prices had risen greatly—apparently due to the popular belief that sooner or later inflation would take place.

2. **Farm Relief**
In an effort to raise prices for the benefit of an impoverished farm population, Congress authorized the Government to expend about \$500,000,000 annually to induce farmers to curtail production of wheat, rice, corn, cotton, tobacco, hogs, and

lamb. To many observers it seemed the height of folly to subsidize a vast section of the population to refrain from work when millions were at the verge of starvation. Others, however, defended the policy as a temporary measure, arguing that, at a time when prices were depressed by the existence of enormous surplus stocks, curtailment of production was essential before governments could undertake more fundamental measures to increase consumption.

3. **Government Public Works**
Believing that the Government should set an example to private enterprise in embarking on new activities, Congress in the National Recovery Act authorized the President to expend a total of \$3,000,000,000 on public works construction. This program was financed by bond issues instead of direct taxation. It was estimated that the expenditure of this sum would give work directly to a million men. Part of this money was used in clearing slums and providing decent housing. The provision in this act which met with most criticism was that which set aside \$238,000,000 for new naval construction. Congress probably could not have been induced to appropriate this sum out of current revenue, and in British circles the idea was discussed of finding similar inflationary methods to finance an increase in the British Navy.

4. **Industrial Codes**
The National Recovery Act allowed American industries to effect consolidations notwithstanding the antitrust laws, provided such industries accepted codes defining conditions of labor and production in a manner acceptable to the Government. Should an industry refuse to accept these conditions, the President could compel it to do so.

During the summer of 1933 the National Recovery Administration, headed by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, made prodigious efforts to bring the larger part of American industry under these codes. In many industries working hours were shortened, and about 2,800,000 new workers received employment. The coal and oil industries were stabilized for the first time in their history. Elsewhere, child labor and the sweatshop were abolished, while the power of organized labor generally was increased. Although by the fall of 1933 it was too soon to predict whether the NRA would succeed in finding jobs for the remaining 11,000,000 unemployed or in effecting a permanent reorganization of industry, there was no doubt that progress had been made.

The underlying purpose of the Roosevelt Administration was to bring social justice and economic security to the American people, maintaining at the same time the benefits of private enterprise and democratic liberty. That the United States had not established a dictatorship similar to that of Soviet Russia or Fascist Italy was indicated by the fact that Congress remained the ultimate source of authority; fair elections continued to be held; and freedom of the press was not curtailed. While the Administration made a legitimate effort to rally public opinion behind its program, it did not seek to ferret out opposition by a system of espionage and secret police. Far from aiming at its destruction, the Roosevelt program attempted to preserve the best features in capitalism and democracy. It offered a constructive alternative to Communism and Fascism.

The London Conference
While the Roosevelt domestic program was being formulated, the World Economic Conference convened at London in June. The first

objective of this conference was to secure *de facto* currency stabilization which would make possible the ultimate return of the United States to the gold standard and thus facilitate the restoration of world trade. The United States, however, declined to make any commitments concerning the dollar on the ground that stabilization might interfere with the increase in prices, which was the cardinal object of the Roosevelt program. Instead of frankly explaining that unexpected developments had changed the attitude of the United States toward currency stabilization, the President in a statement of July 3 denounced the proposal as a fetish of international bankers. The tone of his statement aroused much resentment and, had it not been for the tenacious statesmanship of Secretary of State Hull, head of the American delegation, the conference might have broken up in great bitterness. After this difficulty had been smoothed over, there remained the possibility of reconciling the American recovery program with the systems followed by Great Britain and France.

The Daladier Government was willing to embark on a program of public works construction financed by bond issues which, like the Roosevelt program, would have resulted in raising prices and remedying unemployment without the danger of uncontrolled monetary inflation. The British Government, however—the most conservative of the great powers—flatly declined to consider the proposal on the ground that it was "too expensive." On July 25 the World Economic Conference adjourned *sine die*. Governments had proved no more willing to apply deflationary policies abroad than at home. Nor were they prepared to embark on any ambitious project in international planning. The conference, however, did lay the foundation for two agreements—the first limiting the production and increasing the consumption of silver, and the second limiting the production of wheat—which showed that international planning in wider spheres is a real possibility.

As a Matter of Course

A mother whose children eat what they should without making a scene at table was asked how she achieved this result. "By adopting from the beginning a matter-of-course way with food," she replied. "I put the kind of food the children should have before them, pour out the milk as a matter of course, and refrain from any discussion about the matter. I expect the children to eat what I give them and they do, as a matter of course."

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The Home Forum

That Old Leisure

SPARE-TIME schools, houses of hobby-crafts, culture by correspondence—in fact, all agencies for the thorough discipline of play-time—have seen to it that organization of leisure is already "quod erat faciendum." It were rank heresy to breathe a reminiscent sigh for the days when there was no definitely labeled "leisure," but only evenings and holidays to spend. It is a chastening process to consider our prodigal misapplication of those hundreds of precious hours which would, placed end to end, have made of us, statistically speaking, a Bernhardt or a Rembrandt; an Einstein or a Chopin.

What did we do with those aggregated years of left-overs, after lessons were done, or the day's work laid aside? Frankness forbids our claiming much in a cultural line. There were, to be sure, piano lessons, which meant scales and exercises, a whole hour at a time, on a slippery, round stool; and dancing, in mathematical sets of one, two, three, four, five, six, step, step. An attempt was made to teach us to play the violin. We have a humiliating recollection of the quiet but audible closing of half-a-dozen doors, between the front room on the ground floor and the attic to which we had been dispatched for practice.

A goodly number of our aggregated years were frivolously consumed on the tennis lawn or in the hockey field, but they were not entirely without profit. Indeed, what else could have armed us so completely against a callous world as the brutal candor of the classmate who refused to be our partner in the tournaments, or the impartiality of our captain who made us play half-back because we couldn't hit the ball?

But the things we spent most leisure on were the things we tried to make. Alas for the hit-or-miss methods, the unprofessional approach, the slipshod, happy-go-lucky treatment of the mechanics we produced. The most alarming reminder was inspired by a certain column in a weekly journal for children, to which our parents innocently subscribed. There were the eggshell vases. "A Fascinating Way of Using up Egg Shells" was the intriguing line which appealed to our love of economy. We started by discarding shells of eggs. Our raid on the kitchen helped us not at all, for cooking eggs were broken up in the middle, and neither half would do. The potential supply of material thus reduced to the breakfast table, we endeavored to launch an "eat more eggs" campaign, which was immediately and effectively discouraged.

We aroused unworthy suspicions

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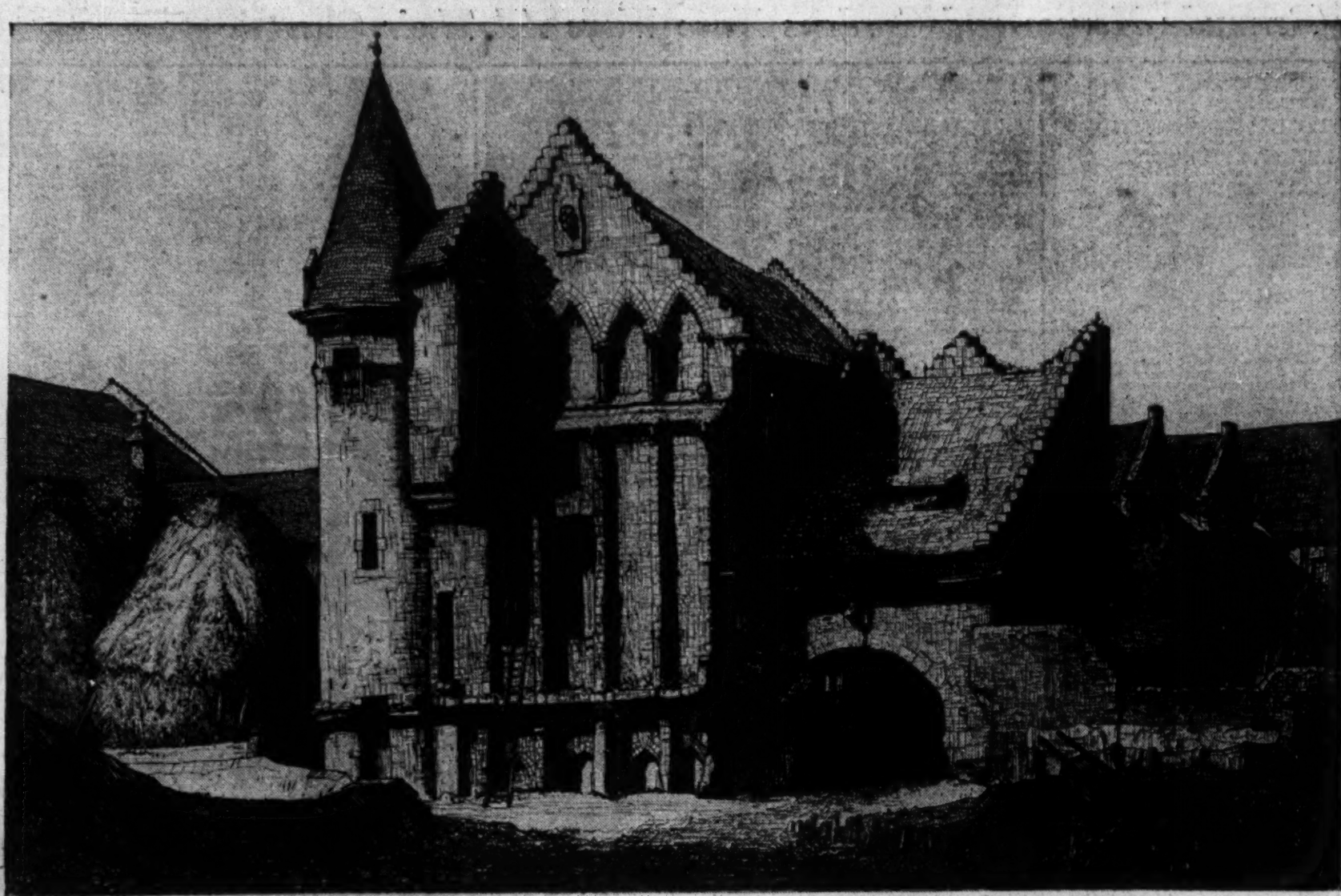
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Hospitalfield Farm: From an Etching by Joseph Webb

by lingering over the toast and marmalade. Sometimes we managed to be last, and cleaned up on occasion as many as six shells and a quarter. Often it was necessary to depart, leaving a handkerchief on a chair, for which one could dash back between the last breakfast's withdrawal and the clearing of the table. We managed, however, and with some degree of secrecy, to perpetrate over three dozen amazing gifts. The empty shells were decorated, as the article instructed, with original water-color paintings of daffodils or flags, violets or heraldic symbols; then glued with a lavish hand onto three marbles; and the finished work of art triumphantly inflicted upon relatives and friends.

Next came the Japanese lanterns, which were great favorites, especially as no financial sacrifice was entailed. They did not require even a pennyworth of marbles, and the paper we tore from the middle of our French exercise books. Violently colored with crayon, they dangled singly and in rows in every room we invaded, until someone with unprogressive ideas of interior decoration consigned them to the fireplace. Of course we felt hurt, but not for long. There were other things to be done with paper. We stumbled upon one of them unexpectedly, in Mrs. Gully's parlor, behind her little shawl, whither we had been sent to purchase mending worsted and a card of hooks and eyes.

Lucy Anne Gledhill and Ada Mary Briggs were sitting at a table covered with a woolen shawl. As the door opened wider, for Mrs. Gully to pass through to her counter, our attention was captured by hundreds of circular pieces of yellow tissue paper. Lucy Anne, her mouth drawn tensely down at one corner, was curling with scissors the petals of a yellow paper rose. Ada Mary, breathing heavily over a buttonhook, was crinkling paper chrysanthemums. We learned quickly; and, when election day came, we outraged our family by flaunting above our blue, conservative rosette a spray of yellow blossoms which we had collaborated in creating for the Liberals of the town. Since then we have wasted our leisure in inconceivable ways, but never with quite such enjoyable defiance.

We have made straw mats for hot dishes, lopsided baskets which could sustain their equilibrium only when propped up, freckled brackets, soap statuary, rock gardens. We have knitted socks in which we failed to turn the heel; and, before we arrived at a proper state of teachability, achieved a length appropriate to a man twenty feet high. It is of no particular comfort to recall the innumerable other grotesqueries for which we may be held accountable; but, in justice to ourselves, let it be noted that at no point of our leisure-wasting career have we ever been guilty of gardens made of coal. When, a few months ago, we viewed with distaste those miniature landscapes, with a momentarily-sprouting profusion of chemical "blossoms" pouring itself over the edges of inkstands, plate plates, pencil trays and box lids, to the obvious delight of our otherwise intelligent acquaintances, we felt that we had somewhat overcome our susceptibility of "things to make."

Our thoughts distract us. Can this unprecedented restraint portend that we, too, shall be subscribing to efficient organization of the time we have to waste?

The Tapestryed Queen

Mellow in the moonlight,
Mellow, yellow;
Yellow, amber;
Amber, rose.

Floated wind-wafted petals
To Queen Clothilde.
Where the fadest stitching
Of the old thread goes.

Old thread, gold thread
Made a battle shield;
Make wind-woven tresses
Of Queen Clothilde.

Slipping, tripping
The braided shade between,
Comes a medieval memory
Of medieval queen.

Olden queen, golden queen,
Where the midnight glooms;
In the lake of heaven
The round moon blooms.

Round fruit, gold fruit,
Mooned upon the tree,
Ripening for Queen Clothilde
In the tapestry!

MARGARET HOMER.

Dutch Fields Elysian

MR. JOSEPH WEBB has chosen for the subject of his etching a building which divides its interests between fact and fiction. On the side of fact, Hospitalfield has a long and romantic history; for some part of the building— which was founded by Abbot Waldemar about the middle of the fourteenth century—at one time belonged to a grange, or solitary farmhouse, occupied by the steward of a monastery. Here the monks stored the grain which they received as ground rent from their vassals, dedicating part of their time to the growing of fruit in the small orchard; and here, where a little belfry rises above an ivy-mantled porch, was the "hospitium," or "hospital," as some of the old records have it, in which they received the pilgrims on their way to the Abbey at Arbroath. As time went by, the succeeding lay inhabitants made various additions to the building, in order the better to accommodate their families; but, since they had little regard to the irregular appearance these additions occasioned, in the words of Sir Walter Scott, the premises "look on the appearance of a hamlet."

Today the curious, old-fashioned place contains a school of arts and a collection of pictures by Scottish artists. It was Scott who surrounded the building with romance, Hospitalfield being the "Monkham" of his novel, "The Antiquary." Here came Lovel to pay his respects to his old friend, finding himself, after a walk over a hill and across two or three meadows, in front of the old man's house with its fine view of the red sandstone cliffs, of the Grampian Mountains "mixing and contending with the sky on the skirts of the horizon," and of the bay with its many ships. On a garden bench, under a tall, embowering holly, sat the Antiquary, busily employed in perusing the "London Chronicle." In his company Lovel passed through a low entrance, along a labyrinth of inconvenient, dark passages, down steps, round corners, and up winding stairs to a door leading into the Antiquary's apartment—a lofty room, obscurely lit by high, narrow-latticed windows, one end entirely occupied by heavily-laden bookshelves, the walls partly clothed by grim old tapestries, and the rest of the room paneled or wainscoted with black oak.

It was along one of the dusky, winding passages, ascending and descending, that the Antiquary, carrying a massive, silver candlestick, conducted Lovel on the night of the storm; and it was in the Green Room, with its huge, black japanned mirror, its sixteenth-century tapestry, its heavy, stuff-bottomed chairs, and its antique chimneypiece, that Lovel stood and traced the sound of his host's retreat along the various passages, each door closing behind him with a sound more distant.

Out of which of the many windows that face the sea did Lovel look when, awakened by the beams of the morning streaming through the half-closed shutters, he wrapped himself in a gown and listened to the music of a harpsichord and the words of a Scottish song issuing from a room in the tower hard by? Out of which of the doors came he and the Antiquary—died in a pair of stout walking shoes, with "cut-kings" as he called them, of black cloth—to "jog on to the yellow sands, where the sea, like a repulsed enemy," was retreating from the ground on which he had given them battle?

In this etching the artist has skillfully conveyed the interest derived from both fact and fiction—the activities of today, the shadows of the long past, and the romance of the novel.

Das empfängliche Herz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEDER Mensch hat im tiefsten Innern das angelegene Verlangen nach dem Guten, das Sehnen nach etwas Befriedigendem und Dauerndem als den Dingen dieser Welt. Wird aber das Verlangen nicht in die Tat umgesetzt, so wird, was das ersehnte Gute auch sei und wie sehr man danach verlangen mag, das Sehnen im Herzen wohl ungestillt bleiben. Viele Menschen haben schon wahrgenommen, daß mehr als bloße menschliche Sehnsucht und Entschlossenheit erforderlich ist, das Gute mit Gewisheit zu ergreifen. Wie dies geschieht, zeigt die einfache Regel: Lerne für das Gute immer empfänglich sein!

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die Menschen, wie sie durch das rechte Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen immer für das Gute empfänglich sein können. Gott recht erkennen und des Menschen wahre Beziehung zu ihm verstehen beseitigt das Furcht und befördert das Herz von schweren Lasten. Ersetzt man das Gute, so muß man ihm Raum schaffen. Man muß es auch klar erfassen und folgerichtig in die Tat umsetzen. Wie kann man das Gute besser erkennen lernen als dadurch, daß man versteht, daß Gott es gibt? Brauchen wir an der Verfügbarkeit des Guten oder an unserem Recht, es in Fülle auszusprechen, je zu zweifeln, wenn wir einmal erkannt haben, daß der Mensch geistig ist, daß er das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist und gotterlebhafte Herrschaft hat? Die Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch in Wahrheit Gottes Kind ist, immer in Gottes Gegenwart weilt, erfüllt jedes empfängliche Herz mit Liebe und Dankbarkeit.

In unbedachtem Reden und Tadeln wird das Unschöne, Lieblohe, Unvollkommene, Mißtönende zuweilen als persönlich dargestellt. Das bräuch jedoch nicht für wahr gehalten zu werden. Solche Mängel werden recht ausgelegt und zerglittert, wenn man an den in der Christlichen Wissenschaft über den vollkommenen Menschen geoffenbarten, die Beweggründe klärenden Wahrheiten im Denken festhält und sie in Handlung und Gesinnung zum Ausdruck bringt. Das für das Gute empfängliche Herz verwirft alles andere und ist verschönlicht, lievelvoll, mildtätig, furchtlos.

Jemand mag fragen: Wie kann ich für das Gute empfänglich bleiben, wenn ärgerliche Verhältnisse mich bedrängen und Furcht das Herz peinigt? Andere fragen sich, was es heißt, für das Gute empfänglich zu sein. Viele wissen, daß man durch das Verständnis der Allgegenwart und der Allmacht Gottes am Gute festhalten kann und sich nicht zu furchterregenden Lagen gerät. Durch bloße menschliche Anstrengungen kann niemand Pures und Erfolgreiches meistern. Wie oft haben Menschen aller Rassen und Zeiten dies schon entdeckt!

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt: „An einem ehrlichen Herzen brauchen wir niemals zu verzweifeln; doch ist wenig Hoffnung für diejenigen vorhanden, die ihrer Schlechtigkeit nur dann und wann ins Angesicht sehen und sie dann zu verbergen suchen“ (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 8). Kann man ganz glücklich sein, wenn man Furcht, Hochmut, Kummer, Groll oder irgend eine Last im Denken beherbergt oder verbirgt? Manchmal mögen sie sich unbemerkt einschleichen. Sie können sogar gerechtfertigt erscheinen; denn das menschliche Gefühl, im Recht zu sein oder keine Schuld zu haben, sucht uns zu veranlassen, solche Irrtümer noch

The Receptive Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE in every heart is the native desire for good, the reaching out for something more satisfying and enduring than the things of this world. But whatever of good is desired, however it may be longed for, unless the desire is made active the longing in one's heart may continue unsatisfied. Many persons have already perceived that it takes more than mere human yearning and resolve to lay hold on good with certainty. How to grasp it is shown in a simple rule: Learn to keep the heart receptive to good.

Christian Science teaches men how to keep the heart receptive to good through a right understanding of God and man. To know God aright and understand man's true relationship to Him removes fear and unlooses the heavy burdens from the heart. If good is desired, room must be made for good. And good must be clearly understood and consistently put into practice. What better way is there to learn about good than to understand God as its Giver? Need anyone ever doubt the availability of good or one's right to express it abundantly once man is discerned to be spiritual, the image and likeness of God, endowed with God-given dominion? The recognition of the true status of man as a child of God, ever in the presence of God, brings love and gratitude to every receptive heart.

There are times when careless conversation and criticism depict the unlovely, unloving, imperfect, discordant as being personal. However, this need not be accepted as true. With the truths revealed in Christian Science as to perfect God and perfect man held in thought, thus purifying motives, and expressed in acts and attitudes, these will be rightly interpreted and analyzed. The heart receptive to good rejects all else and is forgiving, loving, charitable, unafraid.

Some may query, How can I keep my heart receptive to good when discordant situations press close and fear clutches my heart? Others may wonder what it means to keep one's heart receptive to good. There are those who know that by understanding God's omnipresence and omnipotence one can hold to good and not be afraid when fearful situations come into experience. Human efforts alone never enable anyone successfully to cope with fear. How often this has been discovered by men of all races and times!

Mary Baker Eddy says, "We never need to despair of an honest heart; but there is little hope for those who come only spasmodically face to face with their wickedness and then seek to hide it" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 8). Is it possible to be quite happy if fear, pride, sorrow, resentment, or burden of any kind be held or hidden away in thought? Sometimes they may creep in unnoticed. They may even appear to be justified, for the human sense of being in the right or of not being to blame would seek to make one hug such errors more closely in one's heart. One definition of "honest" is "open, as a countenance." The receptive heart is honest, open to good. No self-pity, self-love, self-justification, or self-righteousness is held or hidden in an honest heart; these burdens are cleared out by the exercise of gratitude, joy, kindness.

It is a good thing to ask oneself if there be any unrecognized fear hidden in one's thought. It is well to ponder at times how much of courage, faith, trust, forgiveness one is conscious of. It is also helpful to lay bare any tendency toward unjust criticism, impatience—all unkindness—and replace them honestly with good thoughts. What heavy, useless burdens they are! How they weigh upon the heart and keep out good! This machine age may be lifting heavy loads from the shoulders of men, but it takes the right under-

standing of God as Principle, Mind, Love, to remove burdens from their hearts and liberate them from man-made bondage "into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

Why is it that certain conditions of thought seen as persons seem to darken our days, disturb and irritate ourselves and others, when no harm was intended? Why is it easy to forgive some persons and difficult to grant pardon to others? Is it not that those easily forgiven have been taken into our heart and the others kept outside? In the midst of bitterest persecution Christ Jesus loved supremely, loved even those who called themselves his enemies. He forgave them all. Even while hanging on the cross he expressed the perfection of brotherly love when he said, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

When our hearts are full of love for God and man, it is easy for us to understand one another, to forgive and to love one another. What joy and peace come as one learns that true forgiveness means the blending of kindness and compassion and brotherly love in a heart receptive to good!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

St.-Gaudens' Art

Brought to this country at the age of six months, the Dublin-born child of a French father and an Irish mother, he soon became more American than the Americans themselves. We see him first as the typical New York sidewalk boy, learning not much in school, but far more from eager contacts in the city boy's world of home, parents, streets, policemen, processions; the atmosphere of the Civil War stirs his young blood, and will long afterward quicken his sculpture of our Civil War heroes. At fourteen he is by day a cameo-cutter's apprentice, by night a rapt student of drawing at Cooper Institute. At nineteen, with a hundred dollars and his father's blessing, he sails abroad for his first three years of foreign study and travel: in Paris and Rome he learns and earns; he has a stout heart, a lean purse, and an undying passion for his art.

Critics are divided, not as to the greatness of Saint-Gaudens, but as to the work which best stores up within itself the true elements of his greatness. Those who have seen the spirit of the Rock Creek figure, sometimes called Nirvana, but better named the Peace of God, and if (as I think) this is indeed his consummate, his culminating work, how strange that it is, in a sense, a somewhat unexpected, uncharacteristic work! In its profound otherworldliness it seems as withdrawn from the Sherman and the Puritan and the Farragut as from those happy portrait-reliefs of living beings in their loveliness or strength. —ADELME ADAMS, in "The Spirit of American Sculpture" (New York: The National Sculpture Society.)

Sketch After Storm

The branches of the forest,
Hanging their limp and heavy
foliage
In unaccustomed disorder.
Have the tossed look of waves.
The macadam road,
Wet, black, and shiny,
Dips in and out of the forest
Like a whale's back.

ELIZABETH BROWN.

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In Jura

Although I've journeyed far away,
Again I live that lovely day.
When with the Lusa's drowsy croon
Luring us through the August noon
We came by mossy path and ridge,
By crossing-stone and narrow bridge,
To where the waters, brown as peat,
Ran to the Sound on willing feet.
And hung themselves upon a strand
Of cattle-haunted, moon-white sand.

I feel the turf below me spring,
And breathe an air of peat and ling;
And see again the clachan-smoke,
The white-washed walls where kind-
ly folk

Come to the gable-end and door;
And hear the Gaelic tongue once
more.

Calling us in awhile to rest,
Oh, magic far-fare of the West,
Wave-washed and mountain-shad-
owed, make

Your spell enfold me while I wake!
And all your wizard glamour keep
its cloak about me while I sleep!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

'Gas' Tax Solely For Roads, Cry Of Motor Interests

Representatives Appear Before Committee to Express Position

Representatives of Massachusetts automobile interests appeared before the legislative committee on taxation today and expressed their disapproval of any movement to use the gasoline tax for other than highway purposes.

One of the opponents was Mr. Russell A. Harmon of Worcester, representing various automobile interests, who asserted that the Democrats were using the public works undertakings to build up their political machines and that the Republicans were instrumental in "sneaking through" the cent increase in the gas tax imposed in 1931 and continued in 1933.

Mr. Sydney S. Von Loesecke, representing the Automobile Legal Association, declared that of the \$58,000,000 in revenue received by the State last year, \$23,000,000, or 40 per cent, came from the motor vehicle owners and that only half of the receipts from the gasoline tax goes into highway construction purposes. No one appeared in opposition to the bill asking that diversion of the gas tax be stopped.

The necessity of a first class road between Lowell and Boston was stressed before the legislative committee on highways and motor vehicles by Senator Charles A. Stevens and Representative Albert L. Bourgeois.

Marathon dancing in Massachusetts, after being characterized as cruel, barbarous and fit material for the South Sea Islands, will be prohibited if a bill, favorably reported by the legislative committee on mercantile affairs, is enacted into law by the Legislature.

In the committee hearing, the promotion of marathon dances was termed a "racket." The dance was stigmatized as a "terrible form of human torture and an unsightly form of entertainment," by Representative William P. Grant of Fall River, who was the petitioner.

The 2 per cent sales tax measure, recommended by Governor Eli in his annual address to the Legislature, was advanced yesterday with a favorable report by the legislative committee on taxation.

Snapshots

(Continued from Page 1)

greeted this statement had died down, she was able to continue with her description of the welfare activities to which the money is devoted.

"An Elephant Never Forgets"—If that saying is true, we believe we have two lifetime friends in Franklin Park. As we drove past Jamaica Pond and along into the park the other day, it seemed as though most of Boston was out on skates or skis. Along the straight alleys of cleared ice on the Pond, lines of colorful skaters flashed by. On every small hill in the park children and grownups alike glided down on their skis—or their backs. Everywhere in the snow were tracks left by sleds.

From the rather chilly breezes we decided to step for a few moments into the tropical warmth and noise of the bird house in the zoo. A good many other people had had the same idea. The radiators were almost as popular as the macaws and the cranes. But, unlike the rest, we felt moved to venture further into the tropics—in the direction of the elephant house.

We entered it alone. If it is possible for elephants to assume an expression of affectionate welcome, this expression did shine from the four eyes that turned to regard us. The hippopotamus, however, being a creature of less sensibility perhaps, proceeded with his lunch—evidently not regretting the fickle friendship of summer crowds.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mansfield Has Courage

As cool water from an old oaken bucket drawn from a deep well is refreshing on an August afternoon, so is official bickering in city, state or national life a mental invigoration and encouragement.

This quiet Boston Mayor, Frederick W. Mansfield, whom some doubted when they thought of the tremendous pressure which is being brought upon him to spend money right and left, is showing right now this very day, that he always has his eye on the financial meter of Boston.

Yesterday, when he was telling what appropriations he is asking from the Federal Public Works Administration for Boston projects, he said that he doubted if this city should shoulder much more than a \$10,000,000 program.

Behind that quiet manner developed the fact that he had deliberately turned down projects involving the expenditure of some \$5,970,000.

"The people of a city of the size of Boston cannot afford the expenditure of little more than \$10,000,000 at this time," said the Mayor.

There's a Difference

This sort of thing takes nerve, especially when it is remembered that the Federal Government is going to pay a considerable proportion—no one knows exactly how much—of these PWA propositions.

The former Mayor, James M. Curley, was hot for the Huntington Avenue subway extension, at first for spending more than \$8,000,000 and more recently ready to compromise for \$3,000,000.

"Anything to get men to work," said Mr. Curley.

"I can't load the city up with debts it cannot pay without great hardship," says Mr. Mansfield.

So there you have it!

It's slow; it's not spectacular, but it saves money in the long run and, at least,

Nation Debates To Dig or Not Dig Another Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

economic handicap of association with a wasteful and uneeded navigation program." The dispute, therefore, comes down to the waterway alone.

First of all, here are the arguments in favor of the waterway: Freight rates on grain to world markets would be substantially reduced and as a consequence the price levels of all grains in the lakes transportation area would be increased accordingly. A similar economic reaction would affect other commodities.

Hoover Report Quoted

A special joint commission, headed on the American side by Mr. Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, reported:

"It has been estimated that the values in a single year to the farmers alone would equal the capital cost of the waterway."

The engineers estimated that of the total cost of a 27-foot waterway, Canada's expenditure would be \$270,976,000; America's \$272,992,000; From the latter some \$15,000,000 of improvements already made would be subtracted, and about \$90,000,000 from the State of New York an account of hydroelectric works, leaving an estimated net cost to the Government of \$125,000,000.

The Senate's majority report quotes witnesses as saying, "A reduction in the cost of carriage (of grain) to the principal European centers of from 8 to 10 cents per bushel may be expected," and points out that Montreal is 600 miles near north European ports than New York.

It is stressed that the big canal would be "in the very strictest sense national in its scope." It has the backing, among others, of the Great Lakes Tidewater Association, consisting of commissions of 23 states.

What are the arguments against the waterway?

In general, opponents of the treaty offer a flat contradiction to the figures, estimates and economic forecasts of the proponents, and offer a substitute set of statistics of their own. Naturally it is almost impossible for a layman to judge so technical a matter. Senator Wagner, for example, asserts the two chief economic analyses made in 1925 and 1926, are now out of date, with the decline of United States foreign trade and reduction of farm exports.

By including items in survey of costs, omitted in the engineers' report, Senator Wagner and his school of thought, estimate the burden on the taxpayer as vastly greater than the original figures. Instead of six locks, as at the Panama Canal, Senator Wagner points out that 16 or 17 locks are proposed for the St. Lawrence waterway; he asserts that for five months of the year, the canal would be frozen; that the army engineers figuring costs omitted interest charges during the contemplated eight years of construction, and finally that additional harbor improvements and port development costs would, possibly amount to another \$200,000,000.

The traffic that would use the canal has been grossly exaggerated, Senator Wagner maintains, particularly with the decline of America's foreign grain trade.

Sectionalism May Decide

"The whole area tributary to the Great Lakes," he says, "has been of declining importance as an export area." He asserts, "The St. Lawrence waterway project was inspired largely by the desire to relieve congestion which existed in this country immediately after the World War."

He charges the 27-foot channel would exclude "over 85 per cent of

the vessels" carrying United States foreign trade in 1926. The same money proposed for the waterway would build a new all-freight railroad over the same route, that would operate all year with three times the waterway capacity and with only slightly more direct cost in moving traffic.

Such are the two sets of rival arguments. Lacking more complete or up-to-date economic studies, the Senate is proceeding somewhat blindly in the matter, and the final question is likely to be decided on the basis of sectionalism rather than complete understanding of the whole gigantic problem.

New England Learns to Meet Winter

On Its Own Terms and to Revel in It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 6.—There are two ways of facing winter in New England. One is to shiver and huddle around the fire and wish you could go to Florida. The other

is to go out and meet the winter on its own terms and revel in it. This is what New Hampshire residents are being told by Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens, author and executive of University of New Hampshire Extension Service.

New Hampshire is beginning to see city people from other states filling up its snow trains, to spill about in the snow where hills are meant for skis and the air is good to breathe.

"Face the snow with a cheer, when you see a stretch of ice, slide on it," Mr. Stevens advises. "If there are people who travel 100 miles in order to enjoy our back yards, should we not reexamine those back yards in order to see if we ourselves are making the most of them?"

"The hill, now, back of the farm ought to be skied on. Perhaps if the man who owns it doesn't want to trouble to cut a trail, the son of the family would be glad to have the opportunity to hack himself a real trail of his own."

And there are other things to do with winter besides shake it off our coats as we enter our warm houses. We can go out and learn about these new-fangled things such as skiing and sliding down the sides of mountains. New Hampshire is beginning to see that people are content to let winter be a time of year when one hibernates, for now enthusiasts plan to keep winter as nearly as possible all year round, with skiing in Tuckerman's Ravine on Mt. Washington far into the summer.

Emergency Gardens Yield Profit in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6.—A return of approximately 1000 per cent on the original investment and from the yield to New Hampshire citizens from the emergency gardens cultivated in 1933 is estimated in a report to Miss Eunice Patch, state relief director, by Mr. J. C. Kendall of the extension service at New Hampshire University.

From such figures as are available in 234 cities and towns in the State, Mr. Kendall considers \$251,282 a fair figure for the yield from emergency gardens planted at the proposal of Gov. John G. Winant as a means of

lightening the burden placed on relief committees throughout the State.

'Patriotic' Movies Offered

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Free motion pictures depicting the lives of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington are offered by the Field Museum of Natural History on Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, respectively. The programs, given at 10 and repeated at 11 a. m. in the James Simpson Theater, are particularly for children, who may come alone, in groups, or accompanied by adults.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 6.—There are two ways of facing winter in New England. One is to shiver and huddle around the fire and wish you could go to Florida. The other

is to go out and meet the winter on its own terms and revel in it. This is what New Hampshire residents are being told by Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens, author and executive of University of New Hampshire Extension Service.

New Hampshire is beginning to see city people from other states filling up its snow trains, to spill about in the snow where hills are meant for skis and the air is good to breathe.

"Face the snow with a cheer, when you see a stretch of ice, slide on it," Mr. Stevens advises. "If there are people who travel 100 miles in order to enjoy our back yards, should we not reexamine those back yards in order to see if we ourselves are making the most of them?"

"The hill, now, back of the farm ought to be skied on. Perhaps if the man who owns it doesn't want to trouble to cut a trail, the son of the family would be glad to have the opportunity to hack himself a real trail of his own."

And there are other things to do with winter besides shake it off our coats as we enter our warm houses. We can go out and learn about these new-fangled things such as skiing and sliding down the sides of mountains. New Hampshire is beginning to see that people are content to let winter be a time of year when one hibernates, for now enthusiasts plan to keep winter as nearly as possible all year round, with skiing in Tuckerman's Ravine on Mt. Washington far into the summer.

Emergency Gardens Yield Profit in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6.—A return of approximately 1000 per cent on the original investment and from the yield to New Hampshire citizens from the emergency gardens cultivated in 1933 is estimated in a report to Miss Eunice Patch, state relief director, by Mr. J. C. Kendall of the extension service at New Hampshire University.

From such figures as are available in 234 cities and towns in the State, Mr. Kendall considers \$251,282 a fair figure for the yield from emergency gardens planted at the proposal of Gov. John G. Winant as a means of

lightening the burden placed on relief committees throughout the State.

'Patriotic' Movies Offered

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Free motion pictures depicting the lives of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington are offered by the Field Museum of Natural History on Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, respectively. The programs, given at 10 and repeated at 11 a. m. in the James Simpson Theater, are particularly for children, who may come alone, in groups, or accompanied by adults.

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J. Velez, Prop.

Australia

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GARAGE SERVICE CONTINUOUS

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ADELAIDE

lightening the burden placed on relief committees throughout the State.

'Patriotic' Movies Offered

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Free motion pictures depicting the lives of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington are offered by the Field Museum of Natural History on Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, respectively. The programs, given at 10 and repeated at 11 a. m. in the James Simpson Theater, are particularly for children, who may come alone, in groups, or accompanied by adults.

See Also....

Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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ROOMS—Single \$1.50
Double \$2.00
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Double Rooms 1.75 Up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

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Financial: Market Quotations

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Further Taking
Of Profits Seen
In Market TrendSelling Is Well Absorbed
and Losses Reduced
or Eliminated

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Bullish fervor in the financial markets was not so pronounced today, but selective buying in both stocks and bonds tended to offset a considerable amount of profit-taking.

Heavy buying in utilities in the late trading aided stocks to rally after earlier irregularities.

Metals, rubbers and a number of specialties turned upward with the utilities in the late demand which caused the tickler to turn behind.

Advances of 1 to around 2 points were shown by American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, Consolidated Gas, Case, Western Union, U. S. Smelting, Firestone and U. S. Pipe & Foundry.

Commonwealth & Southern gained 1/2 point on a huge volume.

Declaration of a dividend of 15 cents a share by Socony-Vacuum, compared with 25-cent disbursements last December, brought some realizing in the petroleum section.

At the same time directors of Columbian Carbon voted a 25-cent extra.

Brokerage Opinion Mixed

Brokerage opinion, while optimistic on the whole, was rather mixed as to near-term stock trends. Some commentators felt that a stable reaction was overdue, but others, pointing to the recently buoyant bond market, were inclined to see only minor recessions in the push toward higher levels.

A cashing in of gains by several foreign operators was reported by houses that usually handle considerable European business. The overnight issues of foreign exchange rates was attributed partly to selling of securities from London, Paris and Amsterdam.

Another factor that tended to engender caution at this stage of the advance was the absence of any extensive short position notwithstanding the fact that some loans pushed established new peaks since 1931 and, ordinarily, would be open to bearish attacks. Many of the "shorts," it was said, have been discouraged by the unusually large margin requirements now in force and also by the fear of Washington developments.

Bonds Less Active

The bond market eased its stride today following yesterday's record turnover and strong upsurge in corporate issues. Some loans pushed little higher, but over a considerable part of the secondary list the action during the early trading suggested a stronger tendency toward profit-taking and a less keen urge to buy at the higher levels.

There were small gains in American Telephone 5s, American Smelting 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1/2s, Good-year 5s, Nickel Plate 4 1/2s, Pennsylvania 4 1/2s, Southern Railway 4s, Texas Corporation 5s and Warner Bros. 6s.

U. S. Rubber 5s were carried up a point on a fair volume. Postal Telegraph 5s made a similar gain. Reactions, mostly within fractional limits, occurred in some loans of the Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, Erie, International Telephone, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Western Union.

The foreign list was highly irregular. French issues, which slumped yesterday on selling attributed to the disturbed political conditions in that country, made a better showing today. The 7 1/2s rebounded about 3 points, while the 7s firmed fractionally. Leading European loans were heavy. Japanese, Canadian and some South American issues improved from fractions to a point.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The market has commenced to vibrate. It is noticeable this morning that issues pushed up and down erratically. When it appeared that stocks would sell off, support was ready and another rally was staged. Vibratory action is frequently associated with a top heavy technical position.

It reflects excited and thoughtless speculating on the part of the public and maneuvering on behalf of professionals.

To say that the public is not participating in the current market would seem foolish when the number of different issues traded in yesterday reached the extraordinary total of 969. This was the largest day since a panic day in November 1929. Astonishing, isn't it? But it does mean that people all over the world are buying American stocks.

There are two ways to look at this: (1) The widespread buying may mark prices up substantially higher without any technical correction and (2) It may mean that a reaction will occur which will shake off a number of those hanging on with thin margins. The latter happens so frequently that the speculator who has his account in a strong condition, with at least some reserve with which to buy if others are forced to sell, is in the pleasant and probably the most profitable position. There is no question about the peace of mind of having capital when stocks are plunging. These epiphs "touch off stop-loss orders" on the way down, and thereby quickly strengthen the technical underpinning of the market.

The reason I am so prone to preach caution when I see people buying greedily on margin is because there have been so many occasions when an ordinary technical reaction has wiped out in a few hours the ground which had been gained painfully in as many days or weeks. But the market gambler looks upon all these conservative preachments as nonsense. There is only one thing he wants to hear: Stocks are going up forever without a reaction.

Stock Operations
Of Large Volume
But Less RampantPrice Movement Irregular
as Traders Gather in
Their Profits

By Forrest Price

And there was profit-taking, and still more profit-taking.

As prices began to give way under selling the stock market became less boisterous today. Volume dwindled, which was considered a very good sign by the invincible bulls.

And still it was a pretty lively affair. Total sales footed up to about 4,000,000 shares.

The metal and farm implement issues were good gainers. The utilities were heavily bought in the late trading, and industrials followed suit. Prices were on their way up as the session ended.

Bond prices were inclined to follow the equities. Some liens were slightly higher, but the general trend was irregular.

Bonds of American corporations have had a remarkable come-back. Trading in these liens yesterday was the heaviest in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. Prices have rallied well during the last few months but still have quite a distance to go before recovering from their depression lows.

The dollar, as related to the English pound, was 4 cents lower in the London market.

Among the commodities the grains closed higher after an early slump. Rubber, cotton and silver were slightly better.

Business has a way of creeping forward without making much of a fuss about it. Although 1933 was generally regarded as a very bad year in terms of earnings it may surprise some to learn that the first 125 companies making public their last year's operations had a total net income available for stockholders of \$246,176,558. This contrasts with \$57,061,929 in 1932, a gain of 321 per cent.

Announcements coming in for January indicate that business is not only holding its gain but in many instances showing gratifying improvement.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans Today Last Per. Yr. Ago

Stock loans Today Last Per. Yr. Ago

Commercial paper Today Last Per. Yr. Ago

Time loans Today Last Per. Yr. Ago

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Financial: News and Comment

Netherlands Bank Head Asks Return Of Gold Standard

Dr. Tripp Says International Basis Needed—Discusses Holland's Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—Prosperity without stability, no stability without an international gold standard, this is the economic creed of Dr. L. J. A. Tripp, president of the Netherlands Bank, on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Foreign Press Association here. Opinion is gaining ground, he said, that steps taken on the road of monetary experiments should be retraced.

As far as the banking system in the Netherlands is concerned, the year 1933 has been a year of adaptation to the changed circumstances, which is tantamount to adaptation to reduced earning capacity. The dwindling away of the international trade caused the demand for credit to recede, which rendered a good deal of bank capital idle and made money easy.

On the other hand this development made it difficult for the banks to earn good dividends. Solidarity and liquidity were of course greatly benefited thereby. Recent complications show that the open reserves of the big five banks vary from 15 to 80 per cent of their nominal capital. During 1933 the banks effected reductions of capital varying from 10 to 25 per cent.

State Loans Increase
This move to reduce capital manifested itself also in other branches of business. Various industrial undertakings drastically reduced their capital by from 25 to 50 per cent. The Dutch Ford Automobile Works, for instance, reduced the capital of 5,000,000 florins (\$2,000,000 at par) by 40 per cent.

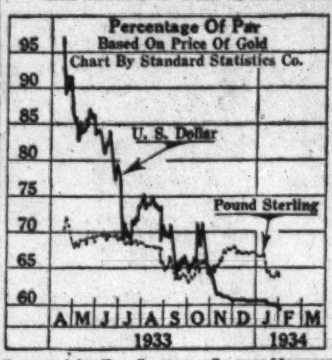
The Amsterdam money market in 1933 clearly reflected these developments. A total of 270,000,000 florins (about \$108,000,000 at par) was offered, as compared with 260,000,000 florins in 1932. But in 1933 some 85 per cent of the loans issued were for the account of the state, while in 1932 only 15 per cent was issued on behalf of the Government.

The Netherlands Indian Government was not in the market in 1933, compared with 40,000,000 florins borrowed in 1932. Provincial and municipal loans in 1933 amounted to 28,000,000 florins, as compared with 115,000,000 florins in 1932. Municipalities encountered difficulties in covering their capital needs in the open market as a result of a number of cases of too free borrowing under Socialist pressure. Thus the city of Amsterdam could only place a 5 per cent loan of 6,000,000 florins at 90 per cent, while Government bonds yielded only 4 per cent interest, the money market being easy. Private issues of Dutch enterprises in 1933 amounted only to 6,000,000 florins, compared with 15,000,000 florins in 1932.

Better Trade With Russia
Meanwhile business is diligently trying to take up again the threads of the fabric of international trade, which has been so badly damaged through national restrictions nearly everywhere. Commercial relations between Netherlands and Russia have lately shown a promising improvement through a preliminary agreement concluded by Russian representatives and the Dutch Government, for the purpose of promoting trade between Russia and Netherlands.

This measure aims to do away with the unfavorable treatment of Dutch ships in Russian ports, where up till now, the banks are being sent to the Netherlands Government did not recognize the Soviet Government, they had to pay much heavier harbor duties than ships from states which concluded a commercial treaty with Russia. In 1933 Soviet Russia placed orders in Netherlands for the value of 14,600,000 florins (about \$6,000,000) of which 5,000,000 florins were apportioned for the purchase of metals such as tin.

Progress of Dollar In Last Year Shown



THE chart above shows the progress of the dollar during the last year from its former parity down to the 85 per cent figure named in the President's proclamation.

During this same period the pound sterling has moved down from 72 per cent of par to 64 per cent.

The pound is now about 4 per cent over the old parity with the dollar.

NRA Satisfies Many Merchants Of Middle West

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Retail merchants of the Middle West, arriving here for the semi-annual buyers market this week, are well satisfied with the effect of the NRA program on their business, and are looking forward optimistically toward a still greater revival in the spring, according to Mr. Paul W. Kunning, secretary of the Interstate Merchants' Council.

Summarizing comments of 125 retailers, Mr. Kunning said yesterday: "The consensus of the statements is that beginning last July retail business started picking up and has increased from month to month ever since. The merchants made their first January business was from 25 to 30 per cent better than January of last year. They also noted that a better quality of merchandise was being demanded."

A statement which was said to typify the general opinion of the merchants was made by Mr. B. M. Lippman, department store owner at Hibbing, Minn., who said: "We believe in the NRA very strongly. While our salaries have actually increased since last June, about \$300 or \$500 a month, which is about one-third more than they were in January, we have a nice increase. In December, we had about 50 per cent increase, and January will run over 60 per cent."

"Last year at this time we were working our help half time, and this year, not only work time, but the pay, not to mention extra for Saturdays. The outlook for this part of the country is very favorable and we are all looking for a good year for 1934."

A greater volume of buying than has been recorded for some years past is anticipated by the wholesalers, according to Mr. Kunning, as indications are that buyers from about 38 states will register here this week, leaving an anticipated \$5,000,000 of orders behind them.

Gold Certificates Thing of the Past

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (P)—Gold certificates are a thing of the past except for Treasury and Reserve Bank vaults.

All gold certificates, as they trickle into the banks, are being sent to the Treasury for destruction. The new gold certificates now being printed are intended only for the Federal Reserve Banks.

Likewise, gold coins now are history. The "1934 gold bullion standard" coins, the use of gold only in bullion form, the Treasury is busy drawing regulations for melting up all gold coin into bullion, probably 400-ounce bars worth \$14,000.

Assets	January	Previous month
I. Gold in bars	7,577,780.02	7,577,780.02
II. Cash on hand and current account with banks	18,689,806.85	18,689,806.85
III. Sight funds at interest	187,936,093.98	187,936,093.98
IV. Redemptions of gold certificates	187,936,093.98	187,936,093.98
V. Commercial bills and bankers' acceptances	187,936,093.98	187,936,093.98
VI. Treasury bills	187,936,093.98	187,936,093.98
VII. Other assets	187,936,093.98	187,936,093.98
Total	353,200,327.82	353,200,327.82
Liabilities	353,200,327.82	353,200,327.82
VIII. Time funds at interest not exceeding 3 months	35,852,250.48	35,852,250.48
IX. Maturity within three months:		
(a) Treasury bills	22,591,031.19	22,591,031.19
(b) Sundry investments	37,981,619.34	37,981,619.34
X. Between three and six months:		
(a) Treasury bills	16,873,539.96	16,873,539.96
(b) Sundry investments	33,736,989.19	33,736,989.19
XI. Over six months:		
(a) Treasury bills	47,896,996.36	47,896,996.36
(b) Sundry investments	67,403,002.40	67,403,002.40
Other assets	227,873,169.48	227,873,169.48
VII. Other assets	7,231,012.88	7,231,012.88
Total assets	653,593,590.99	653,593,590.99
Liabilities	653,593,590.99	653,593,590.99
I. Paid-up capital	125,000,000.00	125,000,000.00
II. Reserves:		
1. Legal reserve fund	3,021,691.48	3,021,691.48
2. Dividend reserve fund	2,894,832.45	2,894,832.45
3. General reserve fund	7,789,646.89	7,789,646.89
Total	13,706,169.82	13,706,169.82
III. Long-term deposits:		
1. Annuity trust account	154,200,000.00	154,200,000.00
2. German Government deposit	71,180,000.00	71,180,000.00
3. French Government guarantee fund	42,787,823.69	42,787,823.69
Total	278,067,823.69	278,067,823.69
IV. Short-term and sight deposits (various currencies):		
1. Central banks for their own accounts:		
(a) Not exceeding three months	104,519,814.78	104,519,814.78
(b) Sight	48,702,423.56	48,702,423.56
2. Central banks for the accounts of others:		
(a) Sight	11,863,650.02	11,863,650.02
(b) Other deposits	11,863,650.02	11,863,650.02
3. Other deposits:		
(a) Sight	922,893.89	922,893.89
(b) Sundry investments	7,874,780.02	7,874,780.02
V. Miscellaneous items	64,242,923.18	64,242,923.18
Total liabilities	653,593,590.99	653,593,590.99

Department Store Workers of Nation Assured of Jobs

Dry Goods Association Sees More Than 600,000 Busy in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The 600,000 persons employed in the department, dry goods and specialty stores are virtually assured of steady employment through 1934, and many more workers still unemployed can hope to obtain jobs in these stores during the coming months, if business continues to improve.

These conclusions were reached by the Controllers' Congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, in completing a survey on gross margin and pay roll in department stores large or small in 12 Federal Reserve districts. They were drawn from the revealed facts that in 1933 operating costs in stores were lower for the first time in four years, and that stores, which suffered tremendous losses during the depression, were approaching a sound operating basis and were showing an improved gross margin ratio. A limited number of stores are already reporting profits for 1933, and it was indicated that if business improvement continues stores as a whole would be out of the red before the end of the year.

The Controllers' Congress saw wide implications in the reduction of operating losses in stores. "For the year 1930, 1931 and 1932 the operating losses were progressively greater, reaching the amazing figure of 6.4 per cent of sales for the year 1932. This was a matter of grave concern, not only to the retail craft but to manufacturers, wholesalers, banks and the country as a whole. The change in the trend of operating results, from 6.4 per cent in 1932 to 3.9 per cent in 1933, even though a loss is still indicated, will be welcome information to all. To employees this promises a greater degree of security than has existed for some years."

"It is apparent that each successive year of the depression increased the danger to the very existence of the typical store. The large number of retail failures was a matter of grave concern, not only to the retail craft but to manufacturers, wholesalers, banks and the country as a whole. The change in the trend of operating results, from 6.4 per cent in 1932 to 3.9 per cent in 1933, even though a loss is still indicated, will be welcome information to all. To employees this promises a greater degree of security than has existed for some years."

Commodity Prices At Highest Point In Last Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Wholesale commodity prices rose slightly for the week ended Jan. 27, according to the index compiled by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The index reached a level equal to 72.4 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 72.3 per cent for the week ended Jan. 20.

This is the fifth consecutive rise and prices are now at the highest point during the two years in which the Department has maintained a weekly wholesale index. They are near the May, 1931, level when the index was 73.2 the commissioner said.

"Present prices are 20 per cent over the corresponding week of a year ago, when the general index stood at 60.4. As compared with the low point for the year 1932 (week ended March 4) when the index was 59.6, the current index is up by 21 1/2 per cent. The present level of prices now stands 24 per cent under the general average for the year 1929, when the index number registered 96.3."

"Five of the 10 major groups of items covered by the bureau showed an increase, three recorded a decrease, while two groups remained at the level of the preceding week." Of the 10 major groups of commodities carried in the bureau's index, the group of miscellaneous items showed the largest advance and rose by nine-tenths of 1 per cent. Important articles influencing the rise in the group were crude rubber and cylinder oils.

Week Ending	Jan. 27	Jan. 20	Jan. 13	Jan. 6
All Commodities	72.4	72.3	69.4	69.6
Foodstuffs	80.5	80.5	81.2	80.5
Fuels	65.0	64.8	64.1	63.4
Food and kindred products	80.4	80.3	80.8	80.4
Textile products	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8
Fuel and kindred products	74.0	74.2	65.2	64.4
Metals and kindred products	68.7	68.7	72.3	71.4
Building materials	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2
Chemicals and drugs	71.7	71.7	71.7	71.7
Household goods	81.7	81.7	72.8	72.7
Miscellaneous	68.1	67.8	68.1	68.4
All commodities	72.4	72.3	69.4	69.6

Detroit Factories Get Heavy Orders

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (P)—Two men were at work today in Detroit factories for every man employed last November, reflecting the come-back of a city that almost literally was "flat broke" 10 months ago.

The automobile industry, which brings money to Michigan from all 47 other states, has set the pace and a growing mountain of orders indicates that the climb is to continue.

The progress already made is shown by an announcement of the Detroit Board of Commerce today that its employment index now stands at 83.2, using the average for 1923-1925 as 100, compared with 41.6 last November. Since 1930, when the index figure was hovering around 100, the present employment level has been surpassed only in May, 1931, when the index stood at 84.

Bank deposits, tax payments and retail sales also reflecting the extent to which Detroit has "come back."

In March, 1933, \$600,000,000 was "frozen" when Detroit's two large national banks were closed. By the end of the year, deposits in new and old banks had climbed past the \$300,000,000 mark.

Declares Foreign Commerce Needs More Credit Facilities

National Foreign Trade Council Says Manufacturers and Distributors Lack Intermediate Financing, So Seller Can Get Cash for Prime Paper

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Asserting that the stimulation of our foreign trade by some banking provision of credit and finance facilities which would carry manufacturing and marketing beyond the customary period of commercial credit, the National Foreign Trade Council advocates the establishment of an intermediate credit institution where the seller may discount notes or other commercial paper issued by the buyer and thus get cash. This, says the council, would make foreign trade a more decisive factor in national recovery policies.

The council's statement says in part: "The announcement at Washington of a special banking corporation, under the direction of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the immediate purpose of financing exports, brings to a head a question which has been agitating the minds of foreign traders for a number of years and is part of a policy which relates to the entire field of foreign trade financing through the assistance of the Government."

Manufacturers in Favor
"In post-war years the United States has lagged behind other countries in the long-term credit and financial facilities available to those engaged in foreign trade. This question was first ventilated at the National Foreign Trade Convention held in New York in 1931, when the case was presented for the adoption of the United States of an export credits insurance scheme similar to that in operation in Great Britain and leading European countries. In a questionnaire subsequently sent to foreign traders throughout the United States, about 75 per cent of the replies favored such a scheme to enable United States manufacturers, especially those in the heavy industries, to compete with other countries in the granting of long-term credits."

"While the urgency of this plan was not so apparent in our prosperous years of the end of 1929, the subsequent four years of depression have brought into bolder relief the necessity of providing more favorable credit facilities than are permissible under our commercial banking laws. It has been steadily urged that general employment would be greatly increased—calculating that more than 1,500,000 men are out of work now, as compared with 1929, through the reduction of exports by over \$3,500,000,000 annually. The concern of foreign traders was so great that many even favored a bank to be established under private control in which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would hold preferred stock; this bank to act as an agency for the administration of a government insurance plan for foreign trade. While reports from Washington hint that this proposed banking corporation with the long-term credits required for stimulation of foreign trade to Russia and other countries, it appears that it will be entirely under government control."

Will Help Heavy Industries
"It has been generally conceded that commercial banking facilities, under our present banking system, have required to be augmented to meet the needs of American exporters and importers in providing longer term credits, in competition with European manufacturers."

Over One-Third Of Nation's Bank Deposits Insured
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (P)—More than one-third of the nation's \$42,460,258,890 bank deposits are guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

E. G. Bennett, corporation director, gave the amount of insured deposits at \$15,348,332,855, as 36.1 per cent of total deposits.

These deposits, he said, were held in 13,434 insured banks and extended to 54,250 depositors.

"The temporary insurance fund whereby individual deposit accounts are insured, is a part of the fund protected in full up to \$2500 per account, has been in operation a little more than a month and the directors naturally are pleased with its success to date," Mr. Bennett said.

"So far, no bank which is a member of the Insurance Fund has closed, and therefore, we have not had to pay out any of the corporation's funds to reimburse depositors. New York topped other states with 11,257,839 insured accounts which covered \$5,242,201,587 of the state's \$15,393,336,630 total deposits. Pennsylvania has 5,863,469 insured accounts guaranteeing \$1,570,954,711 of a total of \$3,821,034,900 in deposits. Respective figures for California were 3,619,327, \$1,155,145,981 and \$2,787,409,270; for New Jersey 3,151,162, \$695,558,551 and \$1,684,002,970 and for Illinois 2,912,823, \$601,433,855 and \$2,185,787,600.

Further Gains Seen In Chemical Trade
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Further gains in the chemical industry are shown by the increased activity in the major producing and exporting countries of the world, according to the Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. In its February issue the publication says: "Even such artificial trade barriers as quotas, licensing systems and the like seem to have had little real influence on total chemical transactions, since adverse effects on the export of one commodity are largely offset by favorable effects on another."

"However, since the Imperial Conference, Canada's total chemical imports, which are largely from the United States, have declined 16 per cent. In our country best progress was shown both in imports and exports during October and November, and several of our leading chemical manufacturers report business as actually good."

All Major Oil Areas Join to Cut Output
TULSA, Okla., Feb. 6 (P)—All major producing areas, with Oklahoma far in the van, joined last week to bring about a 104,362-barrel reduction in the crude oil production of the United States, the Oil and Gas Journal says. Output fell from 2,276,625 to 2,172,263 barrels a day, a level under the 2,138,000 federal allowable for the first time in a month.

Oklahoma production shrank from 467,380 to 383,395 barrels a day, the allowable is 446,800.

Production in Texas still was far above the 884,000-barrel allotment, but dropped from 947,012 to 639,880 barrels.

If Bankers Don't Lend, Says Jones, Government Will

Too Little Credit Worse Than Too Much, RFC Head Tells Bank Body

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Unless banks support the recovery program by lending money to responsible borrowers, the Federal Government will take the initiative and make direct loans to individuals and industries, according to Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Speaking before the sixth mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association here last night, Mr. Jones asserted that at this time too little credit and too few terms would be worse than too much credit.

Although the Administration has no thought of coercing banks or dictating their management, President Roosevelt would be greatly disappointed if the banks do not assume their full share in the recovery program, by performing all of the functions that banks are intended to perform, and that, of course, includes providing credit where credit is needed and can be extended with reasonable safety," Mr. Jones declared.

Say Bankers Not Lending
"Too strict credit rules and too short maturities will greatly hinder recovery," he continued.

"There is never a day that the RFC does not have applications for individual and industrial loans that are perfectly sound. They are not loans that normally would be liquidated within a few months, but many of them could be made by the local banker and could be liquidated, if the borrower is given reasonable time and notice."

"The common cry almost everywhere is that the banks are not lending. We get it on every side. Your representatives in Congress continually get it, and there is a constant demand upon them to authorize the RFC to make direct loans."

"Unless deserving borrowers can get credit at the banks, you need not be surprised if Congress yields to this pressure."

Repeating the cause of would-be borrowers, Mr. Jones asked the bankers to remember that "the money-borrower, the man upon whom most of you look askance when he comes into your bank, who employs people, buys materials and makes for better business."

Not Troubled Over Debt
"I wonder how many bankers are taking a real interest in their customers to the extent of inquiring of them as to whether or not they could use some money," he added.

Mr. Jones discounted any popular apprehension that may arise over the growing magnitude of the public debt of the United States by declaring that "with recovery already assured, the nation's annual income may safely be calculated at \$65,000,000,000, 2 per cent of which would completely extinguish the national debt in 35 years."

Reassuring views regarding the size of the public debt were also voiced by Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Mr. George V. McLaughlin, president of the New York State Bankers Association.

"In view of the strength of the banking position, the present financing program of the Treasury appears to be well within the capacity of the banks," Dr. Burgess said. "It is a large order, but it can be filled without interfering with the power of the banks to serve their regular customers."

Mr. McLaughlin said the real source of danger was not so much the size of the prospective debt as the possibility of controlling it, but that he had no doubt that the President will have the courage to call a halt at the right time.

January Insolventcies The Lowest in Years
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Insolventcies in the United States in the month of January were the lowest in number for that month for many years.

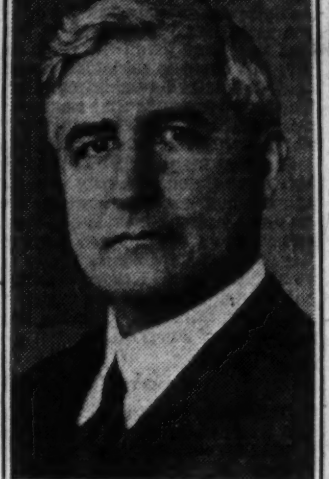
Insolventcies in January were 1555, a decline of 53.3 per cent. The change that has taken place during the last year in the matter of business failures has been very marked. The reduction in the number of such defaults from January, 1933, to the present year was 1555, a decline of 53.3 per cent.

Insolventcies in January are usually at the high point of the year. Some increase in the number generally is noted from December to the opening month of the new year, and while that occurred this year, the advance was considerably below that shown in other years.

N. Y. Bank Stocks Highest Since Mid-August, 1933
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The New York City bank stock market during the past week, on the average, stood at the highest level recorded since mid-August 1933, according to records compiled by Holt, Rose & Troster. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues at the close on Feb. 2, stood at \$1,542,193,000, of which total represented an increase of \$103,256,000 or 7.16 per cent, compared with an aggregate value of \$1,438,937,000 established on Jan. 26.

The current average yield of the 16 stocks of 5.19 per cent compares with a yield of 5.56 per cent reported on Jan. 26. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.7 times their known earnings, compared with 10.9 times for the previous week.

Urges Banks Lend More



Jesse H. Jones
Chairman of Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Dollar Quotation Lower, \$4.96 1/2 To English Pound

LONDON, Feb. 6 (P)—The United States dollar declined 2 1/2 cents to the pound today, closing at \$4.96 1/2 to the pound, as compared with the overnight quotation of \$4.93 1/2.

It opened at \$4.93 1/2. The demand for the transfer of money to the United States to invest in stocks and commodities kept the rate steady most of the day against sales of dollars for gold purchases, but dollar offerings in the afternoon were more than the market cared to absorb, and the rate weakened to close at the day's lowest.

The franc staged a small recovery on reassuring statements regarding France's intention to stay on the gold standard, and buyers exchanged dollars and pounds for francs—a reversal of yesterday's procedure.

The rate improved at one time by nearly two francs, from which it slipped to close at 78.63 francs to the pound as compared with last night's final figure of 79.78.

Other gold currencies also improved. A quantity of gold offerings from all quarters made the demand for the metal less keen, and the price dropped 9 pence to 139 shillings 3 pence—\$34.36 a fine ounce on the basis of the opening dollar quotation. At that price the bulk of 11,700,000 worth was bought by American purchasers.

The influx of gold from the continent was due to the price here being a premium over the French price, and buyers securing supplies from France and selling for a profit. Interest on the stock exchange switched to transatlantic shares which the public as well as speculators supported to a higher level in anticipation of further appreciation in the United States.

PARIS, Feb. 6 (P)—The United States dollar fell off 30 centimes today, closing at 15.87 francs (630 centimes to the franc) on the foreign exchange market.

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (P)—The United States dollar was quoted at 2.62 marks (38.16 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with 2.63 marks (38.33 cents to the mark) yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (P)—Treasury gold supplies today increased \$7,029,569.225.

Simultaneously, the profit on devaluation of the gold dollar increased from \$2,805,512,080 to \$2,805,730,439. The Treasury's daily statement contained no indication of any expenditures from the \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

Americans Face Bruins in Final Visit to Garden

Need Victories to Catch Place in Playoffs—Siebert Is Back

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Americans	Bruins
Barry, C.	Barry, C.
Clapper, W.	Clapper, W.
Wolcott, J.	Wolcott, J.
Thompson, G.	Thompson, G.
Porter, J.	Porter, J.
Stewart, J.	Stewart, J.
Lamb, J.	Lamb, J.
O'Neill, G.	O'Neill, G.
Smith, L.	Smith, L.
Oliver, A.	Oliver, A.
Spencer, B.	Spencer, B.
Klein, P.	Klein, P.
Pickett, C.	Pickett, C.
Gracie, D.	Gracie, D.

Trailing Chicago, third-place team, 4½ games, the Boston Bruins hope to lessen that margin a full game by defeating New York Americans at the Boston Garden tonight. It will be the last regular scheduled game between the two in Boston this season.

In four games played between the two this season each team has triumphed twice. Tonight the Bruins are slightly favored because of Eddie Shore's presence in the lineup and because the team strongly has gained its winning stride. Americans have won only one game and tied one in their last five starts.

Although the local playoff hopes are in a sad plight the Bruins refuse to give up hope. Including tonight's contest the Bruins have nine home games in 13 left to play. Should Chicago, Detroit or Rangers go into a tail-spin and the locals win consistently, the hopes of the home fans will be fulfilled.

Americans have five former Bostonians on their roster. Eddie Burke, Dick Kleis and Red Conn have been with the New Yorkers a couple of seasons, while Art Chapman and Bob Gracie were sent there this season in a trade for George Patteon and Lloyd Gross. The last two will not face their former team mates having been sent to the Bruins Club.

One particularly pleasing feature of the improved Bruins play is that of Bill Clapper. The youthful veteran right wing is expected to be hitting his stride after a few weeks' adjustment on the defense. Clapper's overtime goal beat Chicago Sunday night.

Babe Siebert is ready to resume his left wing position on the first line with Barry and Clapper. He did not make the recent western trip with the team. Siebert, Barry and Clapper must complete one of the heaviest forward lines in the league, each one weighing in the vicinity of 190.

With all due respect to Americans and their facility of extending the game, it is their goaltender, Roy Worters, who provides the real problem. He was a source of contention for the Bruins back in the days of the Pittsburgh club.

The two smallest men on Americans are the stars of the team, Worters and Rabbit McVeigh.

Toronto Maple Leafs may equal N. Y. Rangers come in beating the Bruins. The Leafs may soon have the Cocks, Bill and Bun, the Leafs may soon have the Cocks, Bill and Bun, the Leafs may soon have the Cocks, Bill and Bun.

For a time the practice of loaning hockey players was somewhat curbed, but it is creeping out again. The International League had two instances worthy of attention—the loaning of the London goalie to Syracuse for two games and the loaning of Wally Kilrea, Toronto forward, to Windsor for a game.

When Manager Art Ross intimated that he might not use Shore in Detroit, Ottawa or Toronto, there was hardly need for fans in those cities to become disturbed. With the game needs of the Bruins, the Bruins were the ones to resent that, for his absence would have surely the chances of victory.

Happy Emms, Maroon pro hockey player, caused ructions in amateur soccer the past fall by playing a game with the Stratford

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

We have spent 34 years in making friends. Avail here will show why.

147 WEST 57th Street, 152 WEST 57th Street, 43rd Street, 44th Street.

While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual food and service.

Canterbury Lunch

Try Our Daily Special.

A tastefully prepared meat with vegetables for 25c. Our dinner special for 35c.

80 Nassau Street, 11th and Fulton Sts., N. E. M-230 P. M.

Adelaide Conn, Elizabeth Brice

Brick House Restaurant

LUNCHEON DINNER

High Quality Food, No Alcoholic Beverages, 115 Macdougall Street, Near 8th Street, OPEN SUNDAY

Joe Davis

145 WEST 57th STREET

Luncheon 11:30 to 3, Dinner 5:30 to 9, Circle 7-1016

IT'S DIFFERENT

BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA

32 Stone Street, Near Hanover Square, OPEN SATURDAYS

The Barclay

50 WEST 56th STREET, Luncheon Dinner 55c-75c 90c-\$1.10

By-Plays—

By George M. R. Holmes Sports Editor

America's New World's Record Hurdler

SEVEN years ago next May the name of John S. Collier, a sophomore at Brown University, Providence, appeared occupying second place in the list of winners in the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association outdoor 120-yard hurdle championship race, and the same name was third in the 220-yard hurdle hurdle championship. The next year found the same name first in the 120 and second in the 220; but that year the added notation in the list of these which states that Collier had established a new record of 13 seconds for the event. The next year finds that name first in both the 120 and 220 events, and again there is a notation in the 120 which states that he made another new record of 14.3-5s. for the event.

Saturday night, in the Millrose Athletic Association meet in New York, this same Collier not only won the 60-yard hurdle race, but he established a new world's record for the event. Hurdle racing is about as hard an event as there is in the indoor athletic program, and when a hurdler can cover a span of seven years and at the end of that time hang up a world's record, he comes pretty near to being entitled to being ranked as an "iron man." Record breaking has not been a strange happening in the running career of the former Brown star, so it will not be at all surprising to hear of his having broken another before he puts away his spiked shoes for good.

Have Made a Fine Appointment

In naming William J. Bingham to the important post of chairman of the track and field committee charged with the supervision of the United States participation in the most important feature of the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936, the American Olympic Committee has selected one of the best men in the country to fill the position. Bingham is director of athletics at Harvard University. In his undergraduate days he was one of the leading middle-distance runners of the country. After graduating in 1916, he coached the Harvard track team for two or three years with marked success. He is a real track fan, knows how to handle athletes, and is sure to make a success of his new undertaking. And when the Amateur Athletic Union is forced to pick a successor to Avery Brundage as its president, it would do well to consider Bingham for the position.

Pennsylvania Stops Eli Quintet, 26-22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The University of Pennsylvania quintet won into a tie in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game here Saturday night by staging a brilliant rally in the closing minutes of play to defeat the Yale varsity, 26 to 22. It was Yale's first setback of the season. Penn wiped out a five-point lead which the Elis held with three minutes to go, finding the basket for nine points while the New Haven boys were held scoreless.

The summary: Yale, 26; Penn, 22. The game was tied at 10-10 at the end of the first half. The Elis led 12-10 at the end of the second half. The first half dragged, ending 10 to 9 for Oregon. Washington crept ahead a point early in the second, then lagged behind until near the end of the game. At this point the northern team started sinking into a slump, and with a burst of speed tied the count, J. E. Robertson 34 was high for Oregon with 10 points, making all of them in the final period. The finish was the most exciting seen here in years.

Washington Captures Overtime Game, 34-32

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 6.—R. G. Galer 35, high-point man of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, sank long shots, short shots and angle shots, to pile up 14 points, giving University of Washington an overtime victory over the University of Oregon, 34 to 32, here last night. The game was tied at 30-30 at the end of the first half. The first half dragged, ending 10 to 9 for Oregon. Washington crept ahead a point early in the second, then lagged behind until near the end of the game. At this point the northern team started sinking into a slump, and with a burst of speed tied the count, J. E. Robertson 34 was high for Oregon with 10 points, making all of them in the final period. The finish was the most exciting seen here in years.

Yorkshire's 11393 Profit

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Yorkshire, winner of the 1933 English cricket championship, shows a profit of £1393 on the last year's working. The statement of accounts, released by the Yorkshire Cricket Board, shows a profit of £1393 on the last year's working. The statement of accounts, released by the Yorkshire Cricket Board, shows a profit of £1393 on the last year's working. The statement of accounts, released by the Yorkshire Cricket Board, shows a profit of £1393 on the last year's working.

Andberg Wins First Three

BERLIN, N. H., Feb. 5.—W. G. Andberg, of the University of New Hampshire, captured the first three events of the basketball championship at a meet held here yesterday.

Earnshaw Signs Contract

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—George Livingston Earnshaw, 26, signed a contract for one year with the Chicago Cubs.

Cunningham Breaks Record

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—Glenn S. Cunningham, sensational University of Kansas flier, broke the half-mile record for the 113th Infantry army track last night, stepping the five laps on the flat boards in 1:58.4.

Miss Wall and Mrs. Stetson Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEVILLE, Pa., Feb. 6.—Bernice Wall and Mrs. Helen B. Stetson of Philadelphia, former women's national champions, tied for the title of champion in the annual Philadelphia tournament here yesterday.

Farrell Ties Course Record

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 5.—Johnny Farrell tied a 68 yesterday to tie the record of the Hollywood Country Club.

College Wrestling Result

Illinois 25, West Virginia 9.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOSTON is one of the nine United States cities that will see Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, representing America, in international tennis competition with Henri Cochet and Martin Piau of France.

College Basketball Results

Augusta, Ga., Duke 34, Wesleyan 23. Berea College, Kenyon 22, Wesleyan 11. Boston 23, Cambridge 23.

College Football Results

Harvard's 1934 football season officially got under way yesterday afternoon when Coach Fred Mitchell greeted 25 freshmen and varsity players.

College Hockey Results

Adelaide, N. S. W., Feb. 6.—Adelaide 2, Sydney 1. Adelaide 2, Sydney 1.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1589

By A. O. Stubbs and B. J. C. Andrade

Black to play and mate in two

White to play and mate in two

Black to play and mate in two

White to play and mate in two

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Sieverman Wins Feature Match From Silke

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, winner two years ago, scored the most impressive victory of the year in the United States veterans' squash tennis championship, at the Harvard Club, when he disposed of William M. Silke, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-9, in one of the three matches played. Silke, though still in Class C, fought the Class A player well, and Sieverman had to battle hard to win.

The other two matches resulted in straight-game victories, as Constantine J. McGuire, who was among the stars of Yale Club when it won the championship a few years ago, defeated Norman F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15-7, 15-4, and Otis C. Stanton, one of the newcomers into the tournament, of the home club, defeated J. H. Heyl, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-9.

The balance of the matches scheduled for yesterday will be played today, with Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde of the Harvard Club, present champion, and Edward R. Larigan, Crescent A-H. C., the leading new recruit, the chief performers. Larigan will meet Jerome L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, an added starter, and Hyde will be opposed by A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club. The summary:

United States Squash Tennis Championship—Final—Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated W. M. Silke, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-9.

C. J. McGuire, Yale Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A-H. C., 15-7, 15-4.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated J. H. Heyl, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-9.

Italy Among Hockey Winners

MILAN, Italy, Feb. 5.—(AP)—Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Italy hung up victories in the world amateur hockey championships yesterday.

Switzerland defeated Sweden, 2 to 1, in a game played in the Swiss capital.

Czechoslovakia defeated Hungary, 1 to 0, in a game played in the Czech capital.

Italy defeated Austria, 1 to 0, in a game played in the Italian capital.

Sweden defeated Finland, 2 to 1, in a game played in the Swedish capital.

Hungary defeated Poland, 2 to 1, in a game played in the Hungarian capital.

Austria defeated Czechoslovakia, 1 to 0, in a game played in the Austrian capital.

Finland defeated Norway, 2 to 1, in a game played in the Finnish capital.

Norway defeated Denmark, 2 to 1, in a game played in the Norwegian capital.

Denmark defeated Sweden, 1 to 0, in a game played in the Danish capital.

Sweden defeated Norway, 2 to 1, in a game played in the Swedish capital.

Norway defeated Denmark, 2 to 1, in a game played in the Norwegian capital.

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Cecile Bowes Wins First-Round Matches

LONDON, Feb. 5.—(AP)—Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia, one of seven American women competing in the English squash racquets championships at the Queen's Club today won her first-round match, defeating Hanson Bahr, 9-1, 9-3, 10-9, 9-4.

Two of her companions went out in the first matches, however, Eleanor R. Sears of Boston, bowing to Mrs. Bryans Wolfe, 9-1, 9-9, 9-4, 9-4, and Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, N. Y., was defeated by Mrs. Barrett, 9-2, 9-4, 10-8.

By her victory Miss Bowes qualified to meet Susan Noel, the defending English champion who won the United States title in 1933, in the second round.

Miss Sears met a formidable opponent in Mrs. Wolfe, who is captain of the ladies Carlton Club team, and lost only after a hard fight.

The match was clearly off form as the match was won when she got her strokes working it was too late to save off defeat.

Anne Page of Philadelphia, runner-up for the American title, added another American victory as she defeated Miss E. F. Fordham, 9-4, 9-6, 9-4, 9-4.

Miss Page made it three for the invaders with a 9-4, 9-0, 9-0 triumph over Miss M. MacLagan.

Marguerite Anderson, of Plainfield, J. joined Miss Sears and Mrs. Green on the sidelines as she fell before Miss E. C. M. Toyn, 9-2, 5-9, 9-3, 9-4.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Boston, United States champion, joined three of her teammates in the second round with a straight-game victory over Lady Catharine Cairns, 9-6, 9-7, 9-2.

SHERLOCK ROW, Berkshire Eng., Feb. 5.—(AP)—The United States women's squash racquets team, led by Eleanor R. Sears of Boston, defeated an English team, headed by Miss K. M. Cristie, 6 matches to 1.

The only English victory was scored by the Hon. Anne Lytton Milbank, who defeated the United States titleholder, Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., 9-0, 9-1, 9-6.

Miss Sears easily won her match from the English, 9-0, 9-0, 9-0, 9-0.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. C. E. M. Toyn, 9-2, 5-9, 9-3, 9-4.

Mrs. A. J. Lammie, Mrs. N. Y. defeated Mrs. O. B. Bahr, 9-2, 9-4, 9-2, 9-4.

Marguerite Anderson, Plainfield, N. J., defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., 9-2, 9-4, 9-4, 9-4.

Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated K. M. Cristie, 9-6, 9-7, 9-2, 9-2.

International Changes Three Rules

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—(AP)—The International Tennis Federation today announced three changes in its rules for the 1934 season.

The changes are: 1. The ball must be struck with the back of the racket head.

2. The ball must be struck with the back of the racket head.

3. The ball must be struck with the back of the racket head.

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All Nature



White-Winged Crossbill

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE is likely to waste pity on the
crossed bill of the crossbill. In-
stead of a grotesque and use-
less thing, the odd-shaped bill is a
decided advantage to the bird, when
we consider its feeding habits.
When it is perched on a pine cone
we can see how effectively the bird
uses its crossed bill like a pair of
pincers, inserting it beneath a cone-
scale, giving the cone a tweak, and
presto, out comes the seed! "Quick,"
"efficient," "effective," are much
better adjectives to apply than "de-
formed," "odd," and "monstrous."
The bird nests in the northland,
up in the Hudson Bay region. The
nest of grass, mud, and feathers is
lined with moss and lichens; and by
May 15 five white eggs spotted
with yellow are being incubated by
the female. Her youngsters, curiously
enough, are hatched without a
crossed bill. At first the beak is just a
wee bit out of line, a condition which
gradually increases as the birds grow
older. The bill eventually becomes
useful as an aid in climbing.
The day you list your first cross-
bill will be a memorable one. In
flight it is swift and undulating, in-
cessantly calling in plaintive
"cheeps." The males are carmine-
red, dusky tinged across the back,
and streaked across the sides with
brown. Two broad bands of white
cross the wings. Females are brown-
ish tinged with olive green.
Crossbills in Europe have about
the same range they do in America.

The Editor's Puzzle
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
241
Having no desire to di-
vulge our plans, you
can safely say said the
actress that we will pro-
bably spend our vacation
at a farm at the junct-
ion of two roads, one of
which runs one way and
the other another some-
where near Boston

For the Scrapbook
Gems From Wisdom's Mine
Straight is the line of duty.
Curved is the line of beauty;
Follow the straight line, thou shalt
see
The curved line ever follow thee.
—William Macaulay.

Do you wish to find out the really
sublime? Repeat the Lord's Prayer.
—Napoleon.

Without trouble nothing can be
successful. —Sophocles.

Mind is ever the ruler of the un-
iverse. —Plato.

Man is free at the moment he
wishes to be. —Voltaire.

The future destiny of the child
is always the work of the mother.
—Napoleon.

The procrastinating man is ever
struggling with ruin. —Hesiod.

Listen to him who has four ears,
i. e., to one who is a good listener
himself. —Zenodorus.

Our pride misleads, our timid lik-
ings kill. —Wordsworth.

Example is a lesson that all men
can read. —Gibert West.

The knowledge of thyself will pre-
serve thee from vanity. —Voltaire.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor
by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"The reporter holds in the hol-
low of his hand financial destinies
and human reputations," says Silas
Bent in Ballyhoos.

Gen. Robert E. Lee proposed a
course in journalism and printing
at Washington and Lee University,
at the close of the Civil War.

Courses in journalism were given
at the University of Missouri in
1873 by D. A. McAnally Jr., a
member of the editorial staff of the
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The expansion of newspapers (in
China) is producing an overwhelm-
ing demand for journalistic per-
sonnel of all kinds. What kinds of
individuals respond to this demand
will largely determine the charac-
ter of future Chinese journalism,"
according to Vernon Nash, teacher
of journalism, Peking University,
China.

"The thoughts of men whose
bones were dust revived again,"
said the poet-editor John Green-
leaf Whitier in "Light of Ages"
concerning the invention of the
printing press. This Massachusetts
poet contributed editorials to the
National Era, Washington anti-
slavery paper. From 1838 to 1839
he edited the Pennsylvania Free-
man.

"Not one boy in ten thousand who
has not had a solid academic back-
ground, is prepared to study intel-
ligently such splendid book-review-
ing or dramatic criticism as appears
in the columns of the New York
Herald-Tribune and the New York
World, to mention only two of the
many ably conducted newspapers,"
declared the "Committee on Schools
and Departments of Journalism" in
its report before the American So-
ciety of Newspaper Editors at the
Washington meeting, 1930.

"Most of the large morning pa-
pers in China have a morning sup-
plement one day, science and in-
vention the next day, women's in-
terests in the home the next day,
etc.," said Vernon Nash of the
University of Peking in an address
to American editors in 1928.

"What does anyone in this room
know about mental hygiene? Why
shouldn't the newspapers preach the
gospel of mental health?" asked
Dr. Joseph Collins of newspaper
editors in his address before the
American Society of Newspaper
Editors, 1928.

**FACTS about
the BIBLE**
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Joshua"
THE name which we give to the
book of Joshua is that used in
the original Hebrew and is clearly
derived from the contents of the
volume, which deals with the his-
tory of the children of Israel under
the leadership of the servant and
successor of Moses (cf. Josh. 1:1).

The name "Joshua" could mean
either "Yahweh is opulence" or
"Yahweh is salvation," but the lat-
ter meaning is that generally ac-
cepted; consequently Joshua is the
equivalent of the Greek word Jesus,
(cf. Cooke: "Commentary on
Joshua," p. 3, and Kell: "Commen-
tary on Joshua," p. 1). This explains
the title given to the book in the
Greek version: "Jesus (son of)
Nave"; Nave being apparently a
variant form of the name "Nun"
(Josh. 1:1) given to Joshua's father.

It may be noted that the title
"Joshua" provides no proof that he
himself was the author of the book,
though he certainly was its hero.

What They Say
A Poor Mixture
"Righteous indignation is usually
about nine parts indignation to one
part righteousness." —The Rev. Sam-
uel M. Shoemaker Jr.

A Single Boast
"There seems to be one boast we
may make: in four years of depres-
sion we have not had a single pawn-
shop bankrupt." —Fred L. Warren.

Provided He's a Landlubber
"The only thing a newspaper can
safely attack is the man-eating
shark." —E. W. Howe.

Peace
"If we want to help the cause of
peace and good will among others
we must have peace in our own
hearts—the peace that comes from
right thinking, right feeling, and
right doing." —Bishop William T.
Manning.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS from seizing the opportunity, and know-
ing how to apply the appropriate methods,
that great successes are obtained.
—JOAQUIN SETANTI

In Lighter Vein



THE COLONISTS
"Look here, I'm going to be Prime Minister."
"All right, I'm for Governor-General."

Late Proposal
"I've come," said the woman politi-
cian, "to ask you to support me."
"I'm sorry, miss," replied the man,
"but you're too late. I've been mar-
ried for years." —Toronto Globe.

The Athenian Apocalypse
A party of American tourists were
being shown the ruins of the Acropo-
lis at Athens. The guide noticed that
one of the party, a young lady, seemed
to be searching for something. Finally he
asked, "Is there something you miss?"
"Yes, indeed," she replied. "I
thought there were statues of the
Four Horsemen here."

Today's Limerick
A popular "clit" of N. Y.
Was really a son of old C.
He made money all right
But he never just quite
Could learn to eat peas with a f.

Brides Are Stronger
Bride: "I made this pudding all by
myself."
Hubby: "Fine! But who helped you
lift it out of the oven?"

The Children's Corner

Spring Comes to the Garden Tools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Lawnmower leaned dejectedly
against the north wall of
the tool shed. No less lone-
someness leaned the Rake, the Hoe, and
the Spade against the south wall.
The Sprinkler-Hose, all rolled up in
a huge coil, looked languidly down
from the place on the wall where it
had hung all winter.

Only the Grindstone, over in its
corner, seemed to reflect in the tin-
est degree, some of the cheer of the
jolly old sun, who was shining so
brightly outside. But then, the tool
shed was practically all of the world

when he had joined his friends, "I'm
glad to rest awhile. I, for one, am
tired of working."

"We shall enjoy it here, I am sure,"
Sprinkler-Hose had replied. "It is
snug and cozy, and we have dis-
covered that Grindstone is a most
remarkable story-teller."

"Lawnmower and Sprinkler-Hose
tell good stories also," Grindstone
had answered modestly. "We should
have a pleasant time with nothing
to do but exchange tales of our sum-
mer activities."

"Nothing to do," Garden-Rake
had murmured with dreamy content.
The first few weeks of winter had
proved to be just as enjoyable as
the garden tools had anticipated, but
as the winter wore along, with one
day exactly like the last, more than
one of them began to chafe under
the long idleness. Instead of listen-
ing to the oft-told stories they began
to wonder about things outside.

One morning Sprinkler-Hose
hardly heard one of Grindstone's
best stories because he was wishing
so hard that he might see if the
lawn looked as it should, and if it
didn't, that he might do something
about it at once.

Lawnmower must have been think-
ing the same thing for all at once
he spoke up. "I shall be glad," he
said abruptly, "when I can help
Laddie and his father keep the lawn
looking like a green velvet carpet
again."

"And I," said the Hoe, who had
been very quiet most of the winter,
"shall be glad to get back to my
weeding."

Grindstone spoke next, and his
voice had a merry chuckle in it.
"I shall enjoy keeping you all sharp
for your work out there in the
garden and lawn, for even though
I stay back here in my corner, win-
ter and summer alike, I too have
my share in creating such beauty
without. And here is a little secret.
The jolly old sun whispered it to
me this morning. It will soon be
time for us to go to work again."

Grindstone was right, for the
very next day Laddie and his father
came into the toolshed and car-
ried off Garden-Rake, the quiet little
Hoe, a shovel, and a spade.

"We helped make a garden," they
exulted when they were returned
to the tool shed later on. After that
they were taken out often, and one
day Sprinkler-Hose was lifted
down from the wall and carried
outside to begin his summer
work. How glad he was to go! And
how happy Lawnmower was when
he was trundled out to cut the grass
for the first time. And cheery old
Grindstone, back in his corner,
was cheerier than ever, for through
the open door of the tool house, he
could see some of the loveliness
outside, and know that he had
helped to bring it about.

"I declare," he had grumbled

the Grindstone had ever known. Day
in and day out, winter and summer
alike, it had stood there in that
same corner.

It was different with Lawnmower,
Garden-Rake and the rest of the
garden tools. Only in winter were
they obliged to share Grindstone's
seclusion. The rest of the year Lad-
die and his father came in almost
every day to carry one or more of
them out to the lawn or garden.

Indeed, from early in the spring
until late fall, Sprinkler-Hose spent
all of his time outside. Lawnmow-
er's services, too, were in great
demand, after the grass began to
grow, and Garden-Rake was kept
quite as busy as either of them.

In fact, the three partners, for so
Lawnmower, Sprinkler-Hose and
Garden-Rake called themselves,
had worked so faithfully all
through the growing season that
they had been stored away last fall.

Lawnmower and Sprinkler-Hose
had been stored away first, Garden-
Rake having been used a little longer
to clean the lawn of its carpet
of leaves. Then, he, too, had been
put away for the winter.

"I declare," he had grumbled

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science
Monitor are invited to share in this
column ideas that have brought supplies.
It is paid for each item accepted.)

Newspaper Syndicate

UTILIZING the knowledge that
home-town papers are interested
in boys and girls who make good,
one young woman worked her way
through a state university by supply-
ing just this information.

Visiting the registrar's office, she
made a list of students from each
town in the state, and then wrote
intimate sketches of college life as
it was lived by these individuals.
Home town papers were happy to
pay a small space rate for the stories;
and at the end of her four-year
term she had an important syndi-
cate for personal items of college
students, with several students as-
sisting her, who in turn were making
extra money. —Allen W. G.

Advertising

TWO enterprising college boys are
getting some good experience,
while earning part of their college
expenses, by running a neighborhood
advertising sheet. They print news
items of the neighborhood, a few
jokes, and advertising copy for
neighborhood stores.

The sheet is typed, run off on a
mimeograph machine, and dis-
tributed free of charge within a
radius of about a mile from the
college. Stores pay for the advertis-
ing space and have found this in-
teresting little sheet to be a very
effective medium.

Mrs. Ella H. H.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—II
This department is devoted on Tuesdays
to a discussion of surnames.

UNTIL the Norman invasion of
1066, Englishmen were distin-
guished from one another by the
names given them at the font. But
when King William had rewarded
his followers with estates, some of
these, to enhance their dignity,
adopted surnames. But the custom of
using these added names spread very
slowly, and three centuries elapsed
before they were generally adopted.

The Norman warriors chose their
surnames from the names of their
original homes. Thus we get the
proud and swelling names de Gran-
ville, Villiers, Mortimer, Mowbray,
Villiers, which are derived from the
villages and hamlets of northern
France. Mortimer comes from one of
the two Mort-mers in France, while
the Mowbrays derive their name
from the village Mowbray. The popu-
larity of the name Villiers is ac-
counted for by the fact that there
are more than 50 villages in France
of this name, from any or all of
which migrants may have come to
England.

In the same way come the names
Sellers from St. Ledger; Somers
and Summers from St. Omer; Sem-
per and Simer from St. Pierre;
Sillery from St. Hilary; Seymour
from St. Maur; Senley and Sanley
from St. Liz; Sidney from St. Denis;
Sinclair and Sinkler from St. Clair;
and Simpole, Semphill, Sample, and
Semple from St. Paul.

Daily Anecdote
Lincoln's Command
ONE of the first opportunities
Abraham Lincoln had to display
his leadership was as an officer in the
Black Hawk War. The story is told
that on one occasion when he was
drilling some men, they came to a
fence in which was a narrow gate
into the next field.

The men were marching 20
abreast, and Lincoln could not re-
member the command which would
get the men into single file. The
leader was, however, equal to the
occasion and shouted: "This company
is dismissed for two minutes, when
it will fall in again on the other
side of the gate!"

Worth Knowing
MOUNT MITCHELL
IN NORTH CAROLINA IS
THE HIGHEST POINT IN
THE EASTERN UNITED
STATES (6,684 FEET
ABOVE SEA LEVEL).

Odds and Ends
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

First Baseball Glove Used
A player by the name of Allison
of the Cincinnati Reds used a glove
in 1869 and thus became the first
catcher to use one.

Smallest Population
Crane County, Texas, has the
smallest population of any county
in the United States. A recent cen-
sus there revealed only 37 inhabi-
tants.

Let The Men Beware
Seven states of the United States,
and the District of Columbia, have
more women than men. They are
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New
York, North Carolina, South Caro-
lina, Georgia, and Alabama.

By CARMACK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—If at First You Don't Succeed, Sniff, Sniff Again



The Boss put on a little treas-
ure hunt for me today.
First he'd shut me out of
the room while he hid
my ol' ball—
Then he'd let me come in
and I'd sniff

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Toward Better Banking

CRITICISM of American banks, bankers and banking systems has been rife during the last few years and proposals for changes have been numerous. While some reforms, legal or otherwise, are plainly needed, it is well nevertheless to remind ourselves that criticism can be misdirected or overdone.

For one thing, some criticism has been directed indiscriminately against "bankers," whereas most of the criticism relates to practices in the realm of investment banking, rather than commercial or savings banking.

Secondly, although depression is a phenomenon to which many factors and many persons' actions contribute, most of us are prone to pin the blame on certain groups. Governments, "the bankers," and this group and that group are blamed. Some responsibility surely inheres in these quarters, but the language of unrestrained obloquy is unjustified.

Thirdly, inasmuch as the colossal number of bank failures has been the principal origin of criticism of the commercial banking system, it is well to ask whether this dismal record of failures is to be accepted in its entirety as an indictment of the banking system. May not the depression—unequaled in American history for swiftness and severity—have laid low many banks which had been administered in accordance with the dictates of honesty and of ordinarily sound banking?

None the less, it is undeniable that improvement in banking practices and strengthening of banking systems is called for. The experts disagree as to what changes should be made. There seems, however, an implied agreement that whatever changes may be made should be made by means of changes in the laws which regulate banking. May we not pause and ask whether legal regulation is the best way of securing better banking?

There are many ways of molding the actions of the individuals who comprise a society. In addition to the law, there are churches, schools, newspapers, the radio, special groups and associations, and even the silent pressure of informal opinion. To illustrate the last: There is no legal prohibition of eating pie with one's knife; there isn't even an Association Against Eating Pie With the Knife. Nevertheless, in most circles, one might almost as well stick his knife into his grandmother as into his pie.

With regard to legal control of banking, we need only to consider England in order to see how excellent banking may be without governmental regulation. There the great English banks there are no sounder financial institutions in the world. And they are subject to no legal regulation or governmental inspections whatsoever! All are governed by high standards imposed by custom and each maintains its own staff of highly trained inspectors who visit each branch at irregular intervals and subject its operations to a closer scrutiny than may any governmental examiner in the United States.

Some of the suggested improvements in American banking practices and structure require legal changes, if only to remove restraints. Other improvements may well be incorporated into the organic banking acts. But the fact remains that many of the legal restrictions may establish only minimum requirements. Laws cannot insure sound banking; at best they can only prevent the worst practices.

We cannot and should not give up legal regulation of banking over night. But surely we would do well not to rely exclusively upon the effectiveness of governmental control. It is to be hoped that members of the banking fraternity themselves will lead the way in making universal throughout the land the self-imposed discipline and high standards that have long characterized the best banks.

The Tiger in Albany

IT IS no occasion for surprise that the New York City Economy Bill proposed to the Legislature by Mayor LaGuardia and the Board of Estimate meets with Tammany opposition. The Tiger, down but not out, had enough fight left in him to sink into the Capitol at Albany and to delay passage of the bill. It was Tammany men in the Assembly, led by Assemblyman Steingut, wheelhorse of the discredited McCooey machine in Brooklyn, who demanded to be shown that this was the only measure that could help to restore the credit of the city.

Mayor LaGuardia thereupon sent A. A. Berle Jr., city chamberlain and fiscal adviser, to Albany, armed with detailed facts and figures for the Senate Cities Committee. The Mayor then appealed by radio to the people over the heads of the Legislature. He asked nonpartisan public backing of his economy measure and asked the Legislature to give the city "home rule for saving as it has had for

looting." He declared that the city seeks "an alliance for good with the state" and a chance "to pay its debts and live within its income."

The struggle is of interest beyond New York City and State because once again it has drawn the battle lines between civic decency and corrupt politics, between machine and nonpartisan rule. With customary contempt for the public interest, the Tammanyites pick minor flaws in the bill and delay action while the city careens downhill toward deeper deficits, if not possible bankruptcy, and a federal loan for slum clearance is endangered because of the failure of the new administration to balance the budget.

The Legislature is entitled to all the relevant facts and figures, but if it then declines to act, the question should be brought out of the feld atmosphere of Albany lobbies and into public discussion. The obstructing legislators ignore or grossly underestimate the popular demand for the reforms asked. The strength of the Fusion administration's position lies in the fact that these reforms rest upon the basis of sternest public necessity.

Sunshine and Shadow in India

THE century and a half old pronouncement of the Italian jurist Marchese di Beccaria, that "Happy is the nation that is without a history," would have applied to the 350,000,000 people of India during the past few months if it were not for a widespread earthquake which for the time being has dwarfed all politics, save those of humanity.

India, when this cataclysm occurred, had settled down except in a few small and comparatively isolated districts like those of Chittagong and Midnapur—to a tranquility remarkable after the general unrest of the preceding years. The belligerent nationalist movement so long dominant throughout the length and breadth of the more densely populated provinces has ceased to exert any determining influence on the situation. The number of the people in prison in India for political offenses has gone down from 34,458, at the end of April, 1932, to 2778 now.

Educated Indians, as a whole, recognize that their reasonable claim to be treated as a self-governing entity is being impartially considered. They are showing themselves content to await a report upon coming constitutional reforms, which is under preparation by a joint committee of both houses of the British Parliament at Westminster. This committee has been at work for nine months, patiently examining evidence from every side. It is at present formulating its conclusions as to the final form of the new constitution.

The outlook for the crops in the rich alluvial plains of the Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra rivers, which constitute the main wealth of India, is fair. But world prices for agricultural produce are so low that the cultivators, who constitute 66 per cent of the entire population, have been hard put to it to pay taxes and feed themselves and their families. The earthquake has added to their difficulties. Connecting as it has done two well-marked centers of periodical seismic disturbance located in Assam and the north Punjab—a thousand miles apart from each other—it has been even more destructive of human life and property than its great predecessors in these regions which occurred respectively in 1897 and 1905.

The homes which the earthquake has destroyed will quickly be restored. For in India, living is upon so simple a scale that buildings nowhere play the essential part they fill in lands where civilization is more advanced. Nowhere in the world is fortitude more prevalent. But nowhere also are family ties closer. Nowhere therefore, could there be greater need for sympathy for those who have lost relatives and friends. King George V has recognized this in heading the subscription list started by the authorities upon the spot to succor the survivors.

There is good reason to believe that so far as help is within human power it will be forthcoming in bounteous measure. The East remembers kindness. And in this case the opportunity for it is real.

Recovery and Ruffles

THE adornments of life seem to be greatly gaining in public favor. To the surprise and delight of all who are interested in such things, the United States Government has made provision for stranded artists. Furthermore, the office of education of the Department of the Interior has recommended to parents that they read certain contemporary novels as an aid to understanding their children's problems. Not content with recognizing Russia, the New Deal is actually recognizing art and letters!

There are other straws in the wind. The average quality of moving pictures has shown some improvement in the last two years. Waitresses have attempted to come back, to woo the public favor away from blatant syncope. And last but not least, there are the fashions.

The fact is apt to escape sedate editorial comment, but it is true that the way women dress is an unfailing finger on the pulse of the times. Nothing is more subtly responsive to public mood than the feminine wardrobe. That this important part of the daily scene is constantly becoming daintier and gayer should discourage prophets of disaster. It is a hardy pessimist who will dare to call our age sordid or money-mad when confronted by a ruffe.

The new styles provide a cheering note in their continued blossoming from former severity into finesses, pictorial lines, and reminders of the days when "After the Ball" was the latest song hit. True, the new wardrobe may not be quite as practical, quite as efficient, as the plain, almost masculine garb of a few years ago. Certainly it consumes more material. But must everything always be just practical and efficient? That is what the present dresses seem to ask, with a little curtsy. What about adornment? What about making everyday details gracious right now, and enjoying them right now, instead of forever efficiently straining for more efficiency?

One can find many signs of a spreading perception that things can be made delightful on their own account, in all kinds of small ways,

and that this delightfulness, though it may be hard to reckon in anything as unemotional as dollars, is far from unimportant. People are beginning to understand what the footnotes of living can add to the text.

The Challenge of Needham

IT IS futile to exclaim indignantly that the atrocious Needham Trust Company robbery is a challenge to all constituted authority. It is more than that. It is a challenge to the intelligence of the public to make its constituted authority a match for the ruthless and adroit criminal.

There is a great deal of closing barn doors after such an outrage as that at Needham. There are recommendations and bills calling for guards in banks, for police equipped with machine guns and for citizens permitted to carry weapons. But these are only fractional steps toward preparedness. The criminal merely lies low for a time or strikes in another quarter.

In Massachusetts the remedy is already designated by the report of the special crime commission, which has recommended sweeping reforms in the basic pattern of police organization—the integration of all local police heads into one central state police system and the practical divorcing of the police from politics.

These changes are designed to give the public a police system as modern and adroit as the prevailing organizations of criminals. To attempt to combat modern crime with a patchwork of localized, disintegrated police units is the equivalent of racing an automobile with a stagecoach.

It is not enough to nibble at the task of police modernization, to install teletypes, wait a bit and install a radio car system, to wait still longer and adopt bullet-proof vests for the patrolmen. Something in the nature of an emergency exists, and while the State inches toward effective preparedness, policemen and citizens are shot down in the streets.

The responsibility confronting legislatures is to adopt not merely several but all of the remedies that appear necessary to place the public defenders on an even footing with the criminal. Centralization of all local police heads into an integrated state system, perfection of an efficient network of radio communication and the modernization of the policemen's equipment appear to represent the minimum of preparedness.

Arguments that such measures violate "home rule" seem particularly inept at this time, for who wants home rule by criminals?

The Book of the Day

Margot and Her Friends

By Zolius

IT IS not easy to maintain indefinitely the note of audacity, and the years that have passed since Margot Asquith, Countess of Oxford and Asquith, published her famous autobiography have registered the period in which discretion is commonly attained. But when one has painstakingly built up a public following upon indiscretions, how can one suddenly turn cool, calm and conservative and hope for readers? And so at times one will detect in "More or Less About Myself" occasional revivals of the old Margot sprightliness, although it is not in that quality but rather in its wealth of allusion to and incisive comment upon the figures in England's political panorama of recent years that its chief value lies.

The Countess writes in the main of things seen, of people known, of conversations actually held, yet throughout there is a wealth of direct quotation that bespeaks a mind well stored with readings' fruits. She echoes Dr. Johnson's dictum:

I never desire to converse with a man who has written more than he has read.

Although admitting in herself a strong inclination to go through life in a hurry, Lady Oxford makes out a good case for serenity and leisure. The Chinese proverb: "Haste comes from the Evil One; Leisure from God," appeals to her fundamentally, although she admits her own violation of its spirit. Americans graced on her love of tranquility. "Very hospitable, very slow and always in a hurry," she wrote in her American diary; "I long to see a man leaning over a gate and looking at nothing."

It is a spectacle that she might have witnessed only too often had she visited the United States in the last three years. Under the fostering care of CWA, PWA and other alphabetical aids, we are gradually getting men away from the contemplation of nothing to concentration on useful and remunerative work.

Concerning the politics of the Empire in war time, and particularly the rather devious devices by which Mr. Lloyd George finally ascended to the Premiership, Lady Oxford writes instructively, yet with a singular absence of passion, even though her husband was overthrown in the Welsh Wizard's climb to power. The several pages in which she expresses her estimate of the latter are among the most interesting in the book. Not lending itself easily to quotation, the passage can furnish phrases which illuminate alike the nature of the former Premier and the toleration and fairness of the writer.

He is "nimble-witted, most spontaneous and fascinating"; "he has what is rare among politicians of any country today—courage, effrontery, eloquence and magnetism," he is "never a monologist and is quite as much interested in you, and your point of view, as he is in himself." And could the wife of an unbiased politician say a more kindly thing of his triumphant adversary than this: "Apart from his outstanding gifts of natural oratory, the bedrock of Mr. Lloyd George's nature is a desire to help those who from poverty, misfortune, or lack of courage are unable to help themselves."

And Winston Churchill. He is credited with "fidelity in friendship, exuberance of spirit, unflagging industry and magnificent writing." But "I should never rely upon his judgment in the handling of dangerous industrial upheavals or his cooperation in furthering the aspirations of the different races that we govern." Indeed, Lady Oxford suggests that Winston retire from politics and follow a literary career.

There is an old saying, "There's nowt so queer as folk." Lady Oxford has gathered a portrait gallery of folks who, if not so queer, are at least unusual and depicted in unusual phrase.

More or Less About Myself, by Margot Oxford (Countess of Oxford and Asquith). New York: Dutton. \$4.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

(Just now looking on in America)

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

CHICAGO

IT SO happens that I am temporarily an onlooker at a distance; and therefore I am able to appreciate at the same time the American and the French viewpoints. One of the first questions put to me by my American friends is whether France really wants to live on peaceful terms with Germany.

Evidently France is regarded as the troublemaker of Europe. The impression is widespread that most of the economic miseries, most of the menaces of war, are somehow the result of French unreasonableness. I have heard this opinion expressed by many people of all classes of society. My taxi driver says it, the student of foreign affairs says it, the business man whom I meet on the train says it, the politician says it. What everybody says need not be true, but there is obviously something in the facts which gives color to this opinion. And, on the other side, the comparatively few defenders of France are inclined to be too zealous.

The reproach chiefly made against France is that it has whined and cried for security and has behaved under the dominion of fear. But let it be remembered that Germany was afraid of France after 1870, despite its crushing victory. Or, perhaps I should say, because of its crushing victory. It would have seemed that Bismarck could afford to ignore France, defeated and humiliated, struggling to replace its Imperial Government by a Republican Parliament, and torn by dissension. But Bismarck knew there is nothing so perilous as military success. Sooner or later France would seek its revenge. In the nature of things, humanly speaking, a country which is beaten will try to turn the tables on its adversary, especially if that adversary, in the moment of triumph, has imposed an unjust peace.

So that France is only running true to form in being afraid of the nation which lost in 1918. That is a singular proof of the imbecility of war. It settles nothing. It certainly does not settle the question of military supremacy. There is, apart from the ultimate operation of reason, a perpetual see-saw, Germany on top yesterday, France today. Germany again tomorrow, and so on, until some day we will make a real peace not based on the shifting sands of military power.

Clearly, had France been wise, instead of being logical (for logic is often the reverse of wisdom), it would have tried to make friends with Germany instead of enforcing the treaties. It would have taken the initiative in seeking to replace the inacceptable terms of Versailles by consented terms. Poincaré really tried to make an economic bargain, but he became the prisoner of his own propaganda, and endeavored to get too many cards in his hand before playing his game. Briand, as it is now apparent, was, while talking sentimentally, merely stalling; he was making use of the pater of peace to keep Germany from becoming too insistent in its demands. A consciousness that concessions come slowly produced the reaction in Germany which is known as Hitlerism.

But it should be remembered that France did not fight alone and did not conclude peace alone. Every nation was concerned, and every nation could not.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Credit Solution Offered

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Headlines say that 130,000 CWA workers will lose their jobs on February 15. What agency, public or private, will give them jobs so that they may house and feed themselves after that date? Does anyone really believe that the nine to ten millions of unemployed in this country will ever be reabsorbed into paying jobs? Is it not time for us to realize that in this machine age there will never again be enough jobs to go around; that the function of industry is not to create jobs but to create goods; that it is wasteful to try to create jobs by useless public works or by scrapping labor-saving machinery in favor of manual labor; that it is insulting to try to reduce the number of job seekers by sending them, in this modern age, "back to the land"?

In the past we have lived on the assumption that purchasing power can only be "laddled out to the masses in return for work," and now we know that work will be denied to millions. Very well, work has ceased to be an effective basis for furnishing purchasing power.

Then how shall we distribute money, credit? The problem is that of finding a credit system that will put money into the pocket of every man and woman employed or not, and the "dole," unemployment insurance, public works programs, offer no solutions, because, being dependent on taxation or bond issues, they are, in fact, only a redistribution of existing insufficiency. We must rivet our intelligent attention on the study and finding of a financial system that will bear an organic relation to our productivity.

What plans for new credit are there? One plan, known as social credit, advocates: (1) the creation of a national credit fund based on, and backed by, our real wealth, which is not gold or any other metal, but the ability of the community, nation, to produce wanted goods and services; (2) the issue from this fund of a national dividend to every man and woman, employed or not, as a stockholder in the national assets; (social credit says that the profits of production belong to the individual owners, but that the total assets of our common productivity represent a wealth that belongs to us all and that we should capitalize); (3) a price-control device known as the retail-discount, based on an index figure that fluctuates as the ratio of consumption to production fluctuates; (4) the return of the right to issue credit to the people, to Congress, in the interest of all, removing such a monopolistic right from the banking system. (Properly regarded, it is the public that advances new credits, not the banks, but as the latter do the book-keeping, they are regarded, and regard themselves, as the lenders. And the people for whom these credits are created, only get them as loans—with interest.) New credit must be free credit.

Social credit is one plan. There are probably others, as well. Let us find the right one and apply it at once. A depression is man-made; so is prosperity.

MARGARET P. WELCH.

Opposition to Usury

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Investigation into the history of money brings out clear evidence that a strong sentiment against the practice of money lending has come down through the ages. Illustrative of this sentiment is the sympathy commonly extended to the unfortunate person who loses his home and chattels because he is unable to pay the interest on a loan; and the opposite feeling that is generally manifested toward the collector of the forfeit. While this sentiment is to a large extent motivated by sympathy for the oppressed poor, the fact that interest is an unjust and immoral tax on the labor of the people is ever becoming more apparent.

This writer would present the opinion that the peoples of the world will not for long continue to submit to that burden of the past which continually becomes heavier on the present, inflicted by a tyrannical money rule. The need of money to use will not continue to override man's

at a given moment, change its mind, and expect France to change its mind at precisely the same time. France is in a peculiar position in respect to Germany. It could not but be especially aware of its danger. Others promised to stick by France, and then withdrew.

What has complicated matters, and rendered the French situation exceptionally bad, is the attempt to find compensating alliances in central Europe. Unhappily, the peacemakers created new states and enlarged existing states, and all these new and new-old states were troubled at the thought of losing their independence. It was natural that they and France should come together in a compact for the preservation of the status quo. That seemed the right thing in the early post-war years. But it was, of course, utterly contrary to the whole conception of the League of Nations, in which it was, in those days before the League had been tried, impossible for the victorious countries to put their trust.

Now what has happened is that while France would be willing to come to a sensible arrangement with Germany, it is held up by its entangling alliances. It cannot do as it pleases. It must ask the advice of the smaller nations. The smaller nations continually remind France of its obligations toward them. Perpetually they assert that the Anschluss means war, that the revision of treaties means war, that the reshaping of the League (where at present the unanimity rule effectively blocks any vital proposal) means war. The idea of the Four Power pact, which I think (though it may have to be converted into a Five or Six Power pact) offers real hope for Europe, was scotched by the little nations with which France has linked itself. These alliances are not an asset but a liability to France, and a genuine danger to Europe.

Yet it is difficult to unmake them. France would be accused of disloyalty if it abandoned its allies. It can only try to persuade them.

As for the nonpayment of debts that has produced a good deal of feeling in the United States, it is certain that France has not handled the question with skill. Nevertheless its position is not fundamentally different from that of other debtor countries. It is franker, that is all. No nation can—however much it would wish to do so—pay these debts. Apart altogether from the argumentative contention that France paid in the destruction of its territory and the loss of its man power while America was getting ready to fight—apart altogether from this contention, economic laws show no feasible method of transferring such huge sums in normal conditions.

The debts problem will solve itself as the reparations problem solved itself. Lausanne did not solve the reparations problem—it simply registered the resolve of Germany to cease payments. Probably debts will disappear without a conference. France was not tactful, but it is rather unfair to accuse it of rank dishonesty in a world in which promises and debts, private, governmental and international, are being wiped out by the pitiless sponge of inexorable circumstances. It's a bad and silly business to make a scapegoat of any country.

ethical opposition to the practice of usury; and no more will the erroneous belief in the necessity of a profit motive. The same spirit in man that enabled him to cast off the shackles of political bondage will again free him from the bondage of predatory men.

There is a "way of ridding humanity of the present burden." It is: first, for humanity to correct its false conception of money, as wealth in itself, with the true view of money as the circulating medium of the exchange of wealth; and then to remove from the control of private individuals the business of issuing and lending, for profit, the circulating medium of the nation, and place it where it naturally belongs, in the hands of the Government, to be used, as a public utility should be used, for the benefit and convenience of humanity, instead of for the gain of unearned profit by such individuals as are able to obtain control of it.

Interest is an unjustifiable task that could and must be eliminated; it disturbs the stability of the social organism; and there can be no lasting prosperity while the commerce of the world remains shackled by its immoral traffic.

FRANK S. BUSH.

Guarantee of Bank Deposits

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article of your issue of January 18, under the heading "New York Banker Pleads for Modification of Guarantee Law," the banker states: "Had the law been in effect during the past five years, more than one-half of this company's capital funds would have been dissipated to pay the losses of other banks." This argument is being used extensively by other large bankers in this country who oppose the law. There is no doubt that if there had been a guarantee of deposits by the Federal Government five years ago, there would not have been the losses referred to.

The lack of confidence in the general banking conditions started heavy withdrawals which, with a government guarantee of deposits, probably would not have happened. The deposits in a small bank under the "federal deposit insurance" would, of course, be just as safe under the guarantee as the largest bank in the country—at least up to the amount of the guarantee.

Another safety factor is that all banks operating under the guarantee of depositors law, both state and national, will be under federal supervision and subject to federal examinations.

Laguna Beach, Calif.

For True Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am very thankful for The Christian Science Monitor I received this morning. I noted therein a report of my speech delivered at the Morgan Memorial last Sunday noon.

The subject for that noonday's topic was entitled "Gandhi's Contribution Toward World Peace." I dwelt upon the peace policy of Gandhi in relation to the world's present unrest. I did not say anything in favor of Communism, nor did I mention that word in my address. We are not for Communism or Socialism, but for the true democracy of the government, based on equality of all mankind. I did not say that nonviolence is confined to the present, and the nonviolent policy of Gandhi can certainly not be confused with Communism.

I never meant in my speech anything in favor of violence.

FREDERICK PARSONS.

Who Gets the Work?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I halted an office manager connected with an engineering firm, and asked him if he found anything coming their way.

His reply was after this manner: "The engineers are not getting the work, but the politicians."

What do you think of that? C. M. JARVIS.

Richmond Hill, N. Y.